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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several Relating to Allegheny County.

THE SALARIES OF OFFICIALS

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1871.

SENATE.

ADJOURNMENT MOVED.

Mr. GRAHAM moved an adjournment of the Senate to-morrow, until Tuesday afternoon. Carried.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up his bill authorizing cumulative voting for School Directors. The same system now prevails in Bloomsburg, Columbia county.

Opposed by Messrs. Brooks, Davis and Furman, and supported by Messrs. Buckalew, Woodward, Osterhout and Hutan. Allen, Evans, White and Wherry, and was laid over by common consent and ordered to be printed for the information of the people.

FEMALE SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

A bill allowing female School Directors was laid over for three weeks and made the special order.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

By Mr. WHITE—A supplement for Allegheny county prison, which authorizes one hundred thousand dollars worth of new bonds.

TO REVIVE A CHARTER.

Reviving Saw Mill Run and Allegheny Bridge Company's charter.

FEES, SALARIES, &c.

Relating to fees, salaries and duties of Allegheny county officers.

This bill puts all fees into the county treasury and apportions the salaries as follows: Sheriff, $4,000; two inside deputies (one $850; two outside deputies, each $700.

Prothonotary, $5,000; clerk, $1,000; three assistants, each $800.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $3,000; two clerks, each $800.

Clerks of Orphans' Court, $2,000; one clerk, $800.

Recorder, $4,000; two clerks, each $1,000.

Copy Clerk: 25 per cent.

Register, $2,000; clerks, $800.

Coroner, $2,000.

District Attorney, $3,000; assistant, $2,000; one clerk, $600.

A supplement for insurance companies, which abolishes the election of an increased number of directors.

DETAILED REPORTS.

Providing for detailed reports from hospitals and charitable institutions.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Allowing voters of every borough, ward and township in the commonwealth to vote every three years for or against liquor licenses.

A State Treasury supplement to the one introduced by him last year; also providing for a State Constitutional Convention.

REGULATION OF MEDICAL PRACTICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. KERR—Regulating medical practice in Allegheny county. This is the extension of an act passed for certain counties last year and to Allegheny as desired by the Homœopathic and Alopathic Associations of Allegheny county.

INSOLVENT PRISONERS.

Regulating the discharge of insolvent prisoners in Allegheny county, which gives the courts discretionary power to discharge prisoners confined for costs and a fine, when sufficient time has been served the time required by law, before making application for discharge and have no means to pay.

TO INCORPORATE A TEA IMPORTING COMPANY.

Incorporating the Kesugama Tea Importing Company, to transport direct from China and Japan.

Mr. John S. Black, Henry J. Adair and Wilson McCandless, are the principal Corporators.

Changing venue in the case of Best vs. Keating, from Clarion to Venango, a Judge being the interested party.

THE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporating the Union Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh. Principal corporators, Henry A. Weaver, James Blackmore, Alexander Findle and James C. Hopkins.

MECHANICS' REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporating the Mechanics Real Estate Association, of Pittsburgh, to authorize them to buy real estate, build houses and sell property. The principal corporators are Major Nicodemus and D. O. Barr.

Restoring to Sharpsburg general borough laws as relates to opening and widening streets.

By Mr. R. Hill: Incorporating the Iron City Fire Insurance Company. The principal incorporators are David Gregg, Jas. T. Brady, M. K. Moorhead and Mr. Taylor.

Authorizing the school directors of Spring-field District, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow fifty thousand dollars for building purposes.

THE PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Supplement for the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which declares it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of sixty days and fine of fifty dollars for interfering with officers of the department at fires, and gives the department right of way except against the United States mail.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, increasing the capital stock of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and Pittsburgh Gas Company to seventy-five thousand dollars, and changing its name to the South Side Gas Company.

THE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.

Also, Supplement for the Monongahela Water Company increasing the capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars, and extending water mains to Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, Mount Washington, West Pittsburgh and Lower St. Clair, Union and Chartiers townships, and provides special measures to collect the water rents.

Mr. WHITE is excused to refer his salary bill to a select committee of Allegheny members, that it was defeated.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHEELER, for the health and safety of persons employed in the coal mines, in bituminous coal districts.

By Mr. HAGEN, a supplement relating to the liens of mechanics and others on buildings, providing such security shall be a lien from the time of entry thereof.

By Mr. MANN, a joint resolution in favor of civil service reform.

By Mr. STONE for a geological survey of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. JOHNSTON to protect and prohibit insane persons being admitted as patients into institutions for the insane.

By Mr. THOMPSON relative to the Coolie labor in the United States and pronouncing it a new system of slavery.

By Mr. STRANG for a more impartial selection of jurors and relative the eligibility of County Treasurers and County Auditors.

ALBANY.

Committed to Jail.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, January 18.—Filkins, the supposed express robber, reached this city this morning and was conveyed to jail.

EXAMINATION OF FILKINS.

A partial examination into the case of Filkins, suspected of the express robbery, was held to-day. Mr. Filkins during the examination was cool and collected, showing not a sign of nervousness or uneasiness. Messrs. Spencer, Eckerl, Rockwell and Superintendent Gilbert identified Filkins as former in relation to the crime and the latter in relation to the suspicions attached to Filkins. Mr. Rockwell testified that Filkins had been informed that Filkins had bought a pistol, and asked him to learn if it was so. Filkins said he had not bought one, but would be asked him if he was looking for a pistol on Friday. He said yes, for a friend. Further examination adjourned till to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Convention Assembled to Recognize God in the Constitution.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—The Convention to favor the recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution met here to-day. The call was signed by the Hon. Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, Gov. Geary, Gov. Harvey, Kansas, Gov. Stewart, Virginia, Gov. Hartranft, Gov. McClurg, Missouri, ex-Gov. Jewell, Connecticut, Amos A. Lawrence, Boston, Jay Cook and the late Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia, Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Bishops McIlvaine and Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, and others.

Shock of an Earthquake Felt.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, January 18.—A dispatch from Laconia reports that the shock of an earthquake was felt there at 1:30 this morning. A loud noise, which made a rumbling noise. A shock or an earthquake was also felt at Lake Village, and was, in fact, felt as far to the south as Nashua, Dover, &c., several as to jar the houses and shake crockery, &c., and to start the logs from the ice in the bay. The shock seemed to pass from east to west.

The Legislature of West Virginia Convened.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The Legislature of West Virginia convened at Charleston yesterday, electing E. C. Stevens, of Wheeling, Speaker of the House. The Hon. Allen T. Caperton, Clerk; Lewis Baker, of Wheeling, President of the Senate, and H. S. Hoover, of Harrison, Clerk.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Captured Vessel Granada—A New View of the Case—Trial of the Camden Rioters Commenced—Account of a Purchase of Arms for France—Brooklyn Union Sued for Libel—Another Gas Explosion in Brooklyn—The Crispins Triumphant.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 18, 1871.

THE CAPTURED VESSEL GRANADA.

A Canadian correspondent asserts on authority of the Dominion officials that the Granada, lately seized at Port Hood, was taken in charge for violating the revenue and not the fishery laws. If this be true, it gives that case, now receiving official attention at Washington, a very different aspect.

CAMDEN ELECTION RIOTERS.

The trial of the Camden election rioters began yesterday in the United States District Court. The cases excite great interest from the fact that they are the first which have arisen under the law to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and because of the number of person indicted. The first person put upon trial was Frances Sanders, charged with forcibly preventing certain colored men from exercising the right of suffrage. The District Attorney stated the points of the case and a number of witnesses were examined. The cross examination elicited nothing favorable to the defence.

THE UNITED STATES CORVETTE CALIFORNIA.

The United State corvette California, of twenty-one guns, Capt. M. B. Clitz, sailed from Boston on the 13th inst. for Hampton Roads, on her trial trip, preliminary to making a voyage to the Pacific ocean, via Straits of Magellan. She is ordered to join the Pacific squadron, and will be absent from the United States about three years. She will doubtless become the flag ship of the South Pacific Squadron until the arrival there of the frigate Tennessee, now conveying the San Domingo Commissioners.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS BY FRANCE.

France, during the past few months, has been the principal buyer of arms in the American market, and as a rule purchasing the best quality. The shipments of artillery were small, although a considerable quantity of harness for artillery purposes appear on the manifests of French vessels cleared for Havre. During the winter over 50,000 knapsacks were shipped to the same port. With the cargo of arms shipped in September, 300,000 pounds of navy bread were shipped, and 4,300 barrels of flour, as part of the cargo of military supplies shipped in the "Iberia" in November. One manufacturing firm is now under contract with the French Government for its entire production of weapons of an improved pattern, and is finishing one thousand daily. Of the guns shipped, about seventy-five thousand were Enfield rifles, originally imported from England, which had been altered by the United States Government at sales by proposals. The War Department has still on hand large supplies of arms which it would sell to the bidders last fall. The bidders proved to be, in numerous cases, agents of authorities hostile to France, and who had not the means for making good the usual forfeiture, $10,000 for non-compliance with the conditions of their proposals.

ANOTHER BATCH OF NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day: Benger Harman, Receiver of Public Moneys, Montgomery, Alabama. W. F. Arney, Indian Agent at Pueblo, agency New Mexico; J. J. Hoffman, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory; Thomas H. Forbes, Agent for the Sioux Indians, at Devils Lake, Dakotah; Thomas Reynolds, Pension Agent, Springfield, Illinois; William E. Davis, Pension Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio

Postmasters—James S. Penney, Idaho City; Henry C. Matthews, Portland, Oregon; John A. Bunigan, Warsaw, Indiana; Hiram N. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Indiana.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

United States Marshal Dalton of the Eastern District of New York has sued the Brooklyn *Union* for libel, laying his damages at $20,000. The grounds of the suit are, sundry articles in the *Union* during the past six months criticising Dalton's official acts. The articles charge Dalton with not attending to perform his duty in suppressing the whisky frauds. The *Union* to-day adheres to the charges.

A DISPATCH FROM MR. SEWARD.

At Auburn, a dispatch just received from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, by his family, says the party are in excellent health and he is much stronger and better than when he left home. The party were to sail on the 20th of December for Hong Kong and Canton.

THE "CITY OF BRUSSELS."

The steamer Nebraska and Abyssinia, which sail for Europe to-day, take out $300,000 in specie, and the Siberia, which sails to-morrow, will take out $1,000,000 in specie.

CONTRADICTED.

A letter was received at the Navy Department from the United States steamer Mexico, by which is confirmed the report that the vessel was raging in that port, and states the disease is unknown there.

IN GOOD HEALTH.

The latest advices from Tehuantepec of the surveying party in the interior, report all in good health and spirits.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Committee of the Methodist Book Concern resumed in Executive session to 6 P. M. today, when it adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion. They are to meet tomorrow morning, when it is said it could be ascertained, the following named members of the committee were for a stopping of proceedings: Messrs. Slicer, Vandle, Hitchcock, Moore, Blades, Rawlins, and Van Cleve, and the following for going on with the inquiry: Messrs. Vernon, Kennedy, Pike, Rothwell and Ewin.

ANOTHER GAS EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Considerable excitement was caused in the vicinity of the Brooklyn gas works by another explosion this morning. The report was heard for a long distance. The explosion was similar to that which occurred in December last. The force was sufficient to throw down a high brick wall surrounding the works and tear up a good portion of the sidewalk. Fortunately no persons are injured.

A COLLISION.

The ship California, of Boston, which arrived here to-day from Altata, the Pacific coast, was in collision with the ship Sunrise's prow. The Leghorn and Sunrise, had bulwarks and two boats in the forecastle were stove and the figure-head torn away. It was thought she would sink, and the captain and crew went on board the California, and finding she would be safe, they soon returned to the vessel which arrived to-day. The California was severely damaged.

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE NUMBER OF VESSELS.

On Monday and Tuesday up to 3 o'clock P. M. the extraordinary large number of seventy-three vessels entered this port from foreign ports. This is the largest number of vessels arriving in two consecutive days during the past ten years.

THE CRISPINS TRIUMPHANT.

All shops lately closed by the strike of the Crispins have now resumed work or about to resume work. The employers have agreed to give the prices demanded. The Crispins will manufacture 1,000 shoes, and employ no workmen, whether they are or not members of the Crispin organization.

AWARDS.

Awards at the Treasury bond purchase today were $2,000,000 at from 107.06 to 107.29.

COLUMBUS.

Singular Report of a Condemned Murderer —Legislative Proceedings, Religious Matters, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 18.—Andrew Brentlenger, who is sentenced to be hung in Allen county next Friday, and whose sentence the Governor has commuted for eleven weeks, telegraphed to-day to Governor Hayes, through the sheriff, that he desired to be hanged on next Friday, according to the original sentence.

The Trustees of the Baptist State Convention have tendered the position of Secretary to Rev. S. W. Osborn, of Columbus.

The State Convention of colored men met here to-day. Another President was elected. About five delegates were present. They asked that all the old law making distinction in regard to color be repealed, and that the rights of children be secured their rights in attending the public schools.

The Senate adopted the House resolution relative to the appointment of the Committee to visit the graves of Generals Harrison and the Haines.

Senate adopted it after a long discussion.

The resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report, if necessary, a bill to change the Senatorial representation, was brought up.

A bill passed the House providing for the establishment of a law library in Cleveland, from fines assessed in the Police Court.

A bill was introduced providing for the payment to the Treasurer of all money found on the persons of unknown deceased persons.

Also a bill to protect further the rights of the policy holders of insurance companies.

BUTLER, PA.

The Return of the Excursionists—An Enthusiastic Welcome—A Grand Feast—The Hop, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER, PA., Jan. 17, 1871.

We arrived at Butler safe and sound to-night, at six o'clock, and found the whole town—or as many as could get there—at the Depot awaiting to welcome and congratulate us upon the success of the trip. Twelve hours before we had left the usually peaceful serene town, roused to an enthusiasm which we deemed impossible to exceed by the quiet denizens of the burg, but as the day wore on, and occasional news was received of the progress of the excursionists, the people seem to have given fuller vent to their happiness. I never saw a more jubilant, excited or hospitable company than that which greeted us to-night upon the completion of the trip. We disembarked as soon as possible and were taken in charge by the people of the town, who seemed to vie with each other in adding fresh evidences to the record of hospitality for which Butler has always been famous. Every house, so far as I can see, appears to be a hotel, in the matter of entertaining the strangers, and every one thus entertained expresses unlimited satisfaction at what has been done.

There are in the delegation from Pittsburgh and Allegheny about two hundred persons. They comprise members of both City Councils, city officials and representatives from nearly every branch of business. In addition there are delegations from other counties, from all directions. The town has not seen such an influx of strangers for many a long year.

Some of your readers may remember the time when the Atlantic cable was laid and the event commemorated in Pittsburgh by an illumination. Well, all such will have an idea of what Butler is to-night, for the illumination here in proportion is about as grand. It would be a task much easier to speak of the houses which are not illuminated than to mention those which are. Every house seems to have its lamps burning. All the public buildings and hotels shine conspicuously. The illuminations are all highly creditable, while some are of an elegant design and have been much admired, even by the city folks, accustomed to such affairs.

Before leaving the Depot, and thus breaking up the party formally, we were invited to partake of the banquet which had been prepared under the supervision of the ladies. A sufficient evidence of the character of the feast was the fact that Brentlinger, he got into the caterers had undertaken to do their best, and *their best* would have satisfied even the most ardent gastronomic imagination of the unctuous pedagogue of Sleepy Hollow, and thrown the "Fat Boy" into a paroxysm of delight. The whole county, in an edible way, seemed to be represented upon the board. The table was arranged in the most exquisite grace and taste, and added a little to the appearance of the savory viands, and lent additional attraction to the "feast of fat things."

Following the discussion of the delicious repast, came the toasts and speech making. This part of the programme consisted of brief replies to the sentiments. Most of the speeches had the one essential quality of wit in them. The festivity, the committee having the matter in charge with rare tact, having provided for only an allowance of a few minutes to each speaker. In this way, an unusual number of speeches were made, and of course, the more the merrier.

But the crowning feature of the evening has been the grand hop which is now in full progress. The Second Regiment Band of Butler Brass Band furnish the music of the hour. The ball room has been brilliantly illuminated for the event, and is now filled with the beauty and fashion and culture of the country roundabout. The scene, as I looked in upon it a few moments since, was one of radiance and merry, happy-hearted, whole-souled enjoyment. The dancing, in all likelihood, will continue until well on to daybreak, as it has shown no disposition to flag.

The Pittsburgh delegation—such as have not been absorbed in the [illegible] have been looking about the town under the guidance of their entertainers, and seem, so far as I can hear, to be more than ever impressed with the beauty of the country and the advantages which the "Smoky City" derives by its environs will resp from this new field for development. So far as I could judge myself, independently of any other opinions, I believe the road will be a paying one, and that not only to the stockholders, but to Pittsburgh and Butler. This section will undoubtedly reap development, but of course it will require money and enterprise. A railroad and to develop and bring the sepulchre of the Kings of France, will be demolished. Four hundred and fifty shells are to be thrown into the city.

Prince Hohinlahe has the direction of the artillery, and declares his determination to destroy the Parisian capital edifices.

Reports are prevalent that Gen. Schmitz has been arrested and two of his aids shot.

The bombardment as yet gives no particular effect.

The hospital of Sol Febrieres, containing three thousand infirm women and one thousand insane, was struck. Three persons were killed three hundred wounded were struck on the night of the 16th by fifteen shells.

BRUSSELLS, January 18.—A telegram states that the ground is on the south side of Paris, and that Prejudices reached the Seine at Port St. Michael. Several sorties took place at night beyond Charenton.

PRINCE JOINVILLE ARRESTED.

BRUSSELS, January 17.—Prince De Joinville, he was commissioned major, by Chanzy, has been arrested by order of Gambetta and sent to England.

ENGLAND.

THE CROPS.

LONDON, January 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* says that the weather is favorable for grain but damaging for root crops.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 17.—Two meetings were held by the Government yesterday on the subject of Favre's invitation to the Conference. Gambetta's letter to Favre, of last December, was only forwarded by Bismarck on the 10th of January, and then unaccompanied by a pass through the lines. Therefore, it is impossible for Favre to reach London in time. In consequence of the delay in the transmission of the letters of trust, they were forbidden for some time.

Bismarck received an explanation yesterday, and transmitted through Mr. Washburne that the communication by flag of truce was re-established. Favre, therefore, will leave as soon as he receives his pass and the condition of affairs at Paris permits. The general opinion is in favor of his going, as his presence at the conference will be a recognition of the government.

EARL GRANVILLE

will preside over the sittings of the Conference, which are to be held at the Foreign Office. There are two days of preliminary and will adjourn after the formal opening, but have received no confirmation.

The Bank of England has commenced to issue forced paper money.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 17.—The steamer Parthia from New York, Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship City of Brussels from New York to Liverpool touched here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 18.—Consols for money 92¾; for account, 92¾. U. S. 5-20's, 87, 88½; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 108¾; Atlantic, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 18—Cotton 8¾d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Pork, 80s.

LONDON, January 18.—Tallow 45s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, January 18—3 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet but firm.

CINCINNATI.

A Fight Between Murat Halstead and a Man Named Thos. F. Lavender—Particulars, etc.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 18.—A question of veracity was raised to-day between Murat Halstead, of the *Commercial*, and a man named Thos. F. Lavender in the office of the former, Lavender charging Halstead with lying. Halstead struck him a powerful blow on the forehead with his fist, bringing him sprawling to the floor, and following up the advantage gained until he was separated. It arose primarily from the authorship of the information on which a local notice was based, concerning the difficulty between Lavender and Halstead. Subsequently a warrant was sworn out by Lavender, charging Halstead with assault and battery. The case will be heard this morning to-morrow. Lavender doubtless provoked the assault.

Lavender is a Washingtonian, and has been a frequent visitor at the police court here this morning.

Halstead reached here this evening, having recovered from her temporary indisposition.

A meeting of underwriters will occur tomorrow, to consider the propriety of increasing rates on Commerce building, in view of the increased hazard from river bridges.

ST. LOUIS.

The Vote For United States Senator—The Blockade of the Ice.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The Legislature in session elected a United States Senator to the following vote: Blair, 102; Henderson, 49; Bates, 1; Gen. Blair's term of service is to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chas. D. Drake, and will expire on the 4th of March 1873.

MICHIGAN.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LANSING, MICH., January 18.—At noon today the Legislature met in joint convention and formally declared Representative T. W. Berry elected as successor to Senator Howard, Republican, to the State Convention to nominate candidate for an associate judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy in the University, has been called to meet here on this shallow water.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Volcanic Eruption—Another Eruption Imminent—Military and Civil Matters, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CITY OF MEXICO, January 11, via Havana, 18.—An eruption of Cebarucco volcano destroyed several plantations and villages at Ahuacatlan, Arlaw and Jaba. An eruption of Mount Pizava is imminent.

The election feud is becoming intensified. No successor to Igliseas has been appointed yet. Lerdo will resign this month, but the name person who will succeed him has not been made known. The entire press and numerous political clubs favor the re-election of Juarez.

In Guerrera the revolution is idcreasing. An engagement has taken place between the Insurgents and the Government troops, in which the Governments were defeated and compelled to retreat. The Insurgents now occupy Chilfaneing, Juetla and Cholopa.

Romero, Ralcenal and Mejia will remain in the new cabinet. It is expected that the adherents of Rarfiero Deaz will fuse with the partizans of Juarez.

The Senate approved President Grant's Message, which relates to the Zone Libre, is much commented on by the press, which is generally favorable to the measure, and suggest that even the motives of prudence should prevent any difficulty with the United States, and end the smuggling.

An Indian war has broken out in Yucatan.

President Juarez is denounced by the some journals. It is alleged that he holds Mexico under the American influence, and is opening intercourse with the European nations. It is urged in order to counteract this Yankee influence.

Commissioners to the New York exhibition have been appointed by President Juarez.

Felix Diaz, the Governor of Oaxaca announces that he had defeated and routed the rebellious Inchitras on the Isthmus Jehuantipic.

THE CONDEMNED.

A Horrible Murder Recited—The Condemned in His Cell Awaiting Death To-morrow—His Appearance and Conduct—The Engine of Death.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LIMA, O., Jan. 18, 1871.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Colbath, of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, I was permitted to visit Andrew Brentlinger, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his wife in Shawnee township, about nine miles from this place. The murder was committed on the 26th of October last, [at his residence outside of the log cabin, and is almost isolated, surrounded by woods, no other residence nearer than a mile], and for fiendish atrocity and cold blooded butchery, it has not its parallel in the annals of crime.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

It appears that he and his wife had not been living very peaceably together, and partook at times, of the "cup that cheers" a little too freely. Brentlinger was jealous of some of his neighbors with whom his wife had an intimacy, and they were criminally intimate with his wife. On Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock, on the day of the murder, he got into a quarrel with his wife in front of his house, when he tripped her and struck her on the head, knocking her down. He then turned and went into the house, where several times with a small knife, from the effects of which she fainted, he supposing she was dead. He then went to the stable and saddled his horse and was ready to start, when he saw her rise on her knees with hands clasped in the attitude of supplication to the little girl for water. He prohibited the child from getting water and then told her to go to the house and bring him a drink of water. She refused to do this at first, but he threatened to kill her also and she finally got it for him, and while in the house he completed his work. Approaching his wife he said, "G—d D—n you, have you not got enough yet," and plunged the dirk in her breast and abdomen six or seven time in succession, the blood spurting in his face; and strange to relate, she lived through all hour afterwards, after which her prayers till death released her from her sufferings.

THE CONCEALMENT.

He then got on his horse and rode two miles to where his son-in-law lived, and to his two sons, nine and fifteen miles distant, where they were working, and informed them what he had done and directed them to go home and tend them how and where to bury the body, saying that if they informed him not of the murder he would kill them. The son-in-law, in the meantime, sent to the house and discovered the body weltering in its gore, and placed a wagon bed over it till the shades of night set in and to await the arrival of his sons. About two o'clock in the morning they commenced to dig a grave for her about thirty steps from the house, some two feet deep. They then placed the body in a box and carried it to the grave and tumbled it, face downwards, and in the same clothes in which she was murdered, all covered with gore, together with clotted blood. They then covered her up and ploughed, harrowed and sowed grain over the ground to conceal the place.

MURDER WILL OUT.

It is said that "murder will out," and it is my impression that if it had not been for the foolish confession of Brentlinger, it would have remained a mystery as to the disposal of the wife. The night following the interment of the body the family and neighbors were startled at hearing by the bowling of a dog over the corpse, which was drawn there by the shallowness of the grave, and which horrible sight and sound in the house that they remained in intense fear during the night. Early next morning the dog made its appearance there at once proceeded to give the information which caused the arrest and confession of Brentlinger. The case was immediately laid before the Grand Jury and a bill was brought against him of murder in the first degree. He was duly defended by two of the best lawyers in the State, who raised the plea of insanity, but the case went to the jury, and after a short time the jury was "murder in the first degree," and the Judge sentenced him to be hung on Friday, January 20th, between the hours of nine and one.

THE CONDEMNED.

Brentlinger is a man of forbidding appearance, and has not borne a very good character heretofore, though, to my surprise, I was informed that he was a member of the M. E. Church, and held family worship on the evening of the murder. The clergymen of the several churches have, for some unexplained reason, never visited him, either before or after his trial, excepting the Minister of the English Lutheran Church, who has been in almost constant attendance upon him. It is surmised that his prisoner caused the death of his first wife by gross cruelty, and probably by violence, but as in the cornerstones of that story I am unable to say. It is the determined opinion, however, that such is the case.

PEN PICTURE.

He stands about five feet six inches high, is fifty-four years of age, and was born in this county, Ohio, is of dark complexion and grey-ish eyes, deep set, low forehead, but broad at the base, is ignorant and superstitious, and cannot read or write. Phrenologically speaking, the animal largely predominates over the intellectual, and his appearance and general demeanor in jail has sometimes amounted to levity. He does not appear to realize the awful position in which he stands. He often imagines and says that it is very hard that his wife should appear to him in his cell at night and plead with him that he should see their children properly cared for. He has eight children, five of them by his first wife. They are all quite young, and the Methodist spiritual adviser has kindly taken charge of, and placed them already in one of our churches Sabbath Schools, where they will receive a Christian education, and be well cared for. A great deal might be said as to his conduct while in this imprisonment, but as it is ungrateful, I do not think it would be of any interest to your readers to relate his every-day life.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The execution will take place in the yard of the jail on Friday in pursuance to sentence. A scaffold is now being erected in the yard for the purpose. The execution will be strictly private, none excepting the officials and his spiritual adviser. No violation of the laws of the State will be admitted to the yard. I have been informed that the Sheriff had ordered a number of tickets from Columbus, but being apprehensive of some difficulty arising from parties endeavoring to force themselves in the jail yard to witness the execution, and after consultation with the Adjutant of the State, he has determined to rely on the citizens of the town for support.

W. N. O.

The Empress Eugenie.

The London *Observer* professes to have derived the following explanations from official sources:

As many conflicting rumors have been circulated with reference to the course pursued by the Empress Eugenie since her arrival in this country, we think it well to report the following statement, which comes from a quarter entitled to credit. The imperial Council was held at the Tuileries early in the morning of the 4th of September. The Empress Regent was announced by an imperial message in cipher from the Emperor, confirming the news of the surrender of the army and the capitulation of Sedan. After an animated discussion, the Empress was advised by a member of the Council to immediately leave with her son for Paris. The Paris garrison in the courtyard of the palace, to tell them what had happened and that the Emperor was a prisoner. The Empress replied that she did not doubt the appeal would be loyally responded to, but she opposed to the last to the sacrifice to begin at the top of the pile upon the Speaker's table, and work off all bills in a general way.

SARGENT'S BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Sargent for the admission of Utah provides that the Constitution shall provide by an article forever irrevocable, without the consent of Congress, that after admission of that State all persons shall be forever prohibited from contracting any bigamous or polygamous and plural marriages or relations of cohabitance. The bill also provides that any mark be put on or permitted on any ballot by which any person casting it can be identified.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

Representative Washburn, of Wisconsin, today submitted various papers relative to the postal telegraphs with Europe, which were ordered printed and referred back to the committee.

CONFIRMATION.

The only confirmation by the Senate to-day was that of the nomination of Isaac P. Sheppard, as appraiser of Merchandise, of St. Louis.

Destroyed by Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., January 18.—The large and elegant mansion of Mr. Aspinwall, on the heights at Staten Island, near the barracks, was destroyed by fire this evening.

Nominated to Congress.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 18.—The Democratic of the Second New Hampshire District, nominated H. Bell, of Manchester, for Congress, at the Convention to-day.

Nebraska United States Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, January 18.—P. W. Hitchcock was to-day elected United States Senator from Nebraska.

—The Democratic nominee from the 2d N. H. District is Samuel N. Ball,

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Bismarck Seriously Ill!

BOURBAKI REPULSED!

Prince de Joinville Arrested!

FRENCH FIRE IMPROVING!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

GAMBETTA'S SUPPRESSED DISPATCH.

LONDON, January 17.—A Paris dispatch of the 15th says: Gambetta's last dispatch to the authorities here, which was suppressed by them, called upon Trochu to take the initiative and make vigorous sorties upon the Germans, so that they might be prevented from detaching mea from Paris to reinforce the armies in the provinces. The inaction here endangers the cause of France elsewhere.

GREEK FIRE.

The violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare they possess the secret of its manufacture. Governor General Trochu opposed the atrocity.

FOR VERSAILLES NON-COMBATANTS

LONDON, January 17.—The Lord Mayor of London has started a subscription for the benefit of the non-combatants at Versailles.

The meeting of the Conference at the appointed time is certain, but an adjournment to await the arrival of M. Favre is probable.

A dispatch from Berlin affirms that the programme of the Conference has been definitely arranged.

THE FRENCH FIRE IMPROVING.

Advices from Paris report that the fire of the French batteries is improving, and on the 15th put it to withanding effective doing much damage to the German positions.

[Herald Special.]

BISMARCK SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, January 18.—I have the most unquestionable authority for stating that Bismarck is very seriously and, it is feared, fatally ill is disorebited, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Effective steps and forts are being made to conceal the fact. I am able to state positively the exact words used by Otto Bismarck, the English envoy, who was at Versailles last Saturday, which were: "I have just left Bismarck, and I deeply regret to say that he is dying. He has the mark of death on his countenance."

REMOVING THEIR GUNS.

LONDON, January 17.—3 P. M.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Prussians are removing their heavy guns from the Forts of D'Issy and Vanves.

King William visits Prince Albrecht, who is sick at Chartres.

[N. Y. World Special.]

BOURBAKI REPULSED.

BREVILLIERS, January 17.—Bourbaki attacked Vermanx last night with his corps on the 15th and was repulsed along the whole line. The combat was obstructed and lasted until 9 P. M. The French fought the night of the 16th and were again repulsed with very heavy loss.

ALSACE OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

BORDEAUX, January 16. The Prussians have occupied Aiencon.

CONTINUES TO RETREAT.

Gen. Chanzy continues to retreat in good order.

RETURNED.

In the north the advance guard of General Faidherber's army has returned to Albert.

RAPIDLY APPROACHING BELFORT.

The army of the east, under Bourbaki, is rapidly approaching Belfort, and has passed the line of raising the siege is momentarily expected.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

Gen. Bourbaki, after the battle of Sunday, which lasted all day, occupied the town of Mont Billiard and the adjacent village.

Gen. Chanzy reports that the Prussians received a check on the 16th and 17th. The 21st Corps fought well and captured a number of prisoners. The 6th Corps had a desperate contest with the Prussian Guard.

FIRE CONCENTRATED ON FORT D'ISSY.

VERSAILLES, January 16.—A concentrated fire was maintained on the Fort D'Issy to prevent the Germans from repairing breaches made in its walls.

VERSAILLES, January 18.—Several seventy-two pounders have been brought to the Seine by power in legislation and in filling all civil offices, now cried out that new legislation must be resorted to in order to secure to the new governments throughout the Southern States.

Mr. THURMAN supposed it was intended to inquire whether the Ku Klux outrages had been interfered with in North Carolina and Florida and Alabama, which were the States referred to in the President's Message, and in which the Republican ticket had been declared elected in Florida, that State would probably not be inquired into. Louisiana, he supposed elected Conservative United States senators, and persons at all inclined to Republican principles might easily find the investigation had something to do with that fact. Mr. Thurman pictured the indignation and astonishment that the Republican members would feel over if unlimited power of the authorities of Texas and other States was to be usurped to be wielded by Democratic governors of New York and Connecticut. He concluded with suggestions to individual members of the Judiciary Committee for partizan consumption, regretting the necessity for them and their effect in raising prejudices against the Republican party. Such was his voice known in the political world, he would cry out through the South for a cessation of any practice giving color to such stories.

Mr. CHANDLER replying to Mr. Casserly said that when Democratic and Conservative sympathy they would let the Senator from California know the fact. That Senator had charged Republican Senators with treachery, the Democratic party and he, Chandler, had only to say that the English language and dictionary could be searched in vain to find a word that they would not be willing to be said of that party was to tell the truth about it. Without reaching a vote the Senate at five o'clock after an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.

AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SWANN reported a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the Joint Commission to fix a northwest boundary along the forty-ninth parallel between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains. Made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of legislation to guard the rights of States to lands granted them for educational purposes and prevent their monopoly. Adopted.

Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act for holding the terms of the Circuit and District Courts at La Crosse, Wisconsin, which passed.

Mr. WRIGHT reported a bill to enable the honorably discharged soldiers, and widows and orphan children of soldiers, to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

A RESOLUTION BY MR. NEGLEY.

Mr. NEGLEY offered a resolution in regard to the new buildings for custom house, &c., at Pittsburgh, Pa. Referred. The House then proceeded to vote on amendments to the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

An amendment paying J. W. Douglas, late Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a salary as Commissioner for the November and December was agreed to by 91 to

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@110¼.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN has been elected to the United States Senate from Illinois.

IT IS RATHER a curious ending to the innumerable strictures cast on the President, with reference to his appointing a Committee on the San Domingo Commission known to be favorable to himself and his wishes, that one of that Committee is declared to be a life-long friend of Senator Sumner.

PERSONS wishing to append their names to the memorial to the Legislature, praying for the repeal of the Collateral Tax exacted by the State on bequests left for public institutions or purposes of a religious, charitable and scientific character, as referred to at length elsewhere, will find a copy ready for signatures in the GAZETTE counting room.

JULES FAVRE has discovered another reason why he cannot attend the European Conference. He says it will be utterly impossible for him to do so, while the Germans are shelling the city. Favre has been exceedingly ingenious in excuse making, but this one will scarcely be accepted. Prussia is much more interested at present in bombarding Paris, than in the Eastern Conference, and no doubt will be perfectly well satisfied should France not be represented at London.

DEMOCRATIC VIRILITY is sometimes of an exceedingly drunken order. The remarks made in the Congressional House of Representatives, by Mr. Cox, of New York, are so low and despicable, that any one might readily be pardoned for palliating them with the excuse that he who uttered them must certainly have been maudlin drunk. Not one sentence was used in his talk of five minutes that did not betray a total want of common sense. We do not say that Mr. Cox was intoxicated, but we have very firmly made up our mind, that no man could be so persistently silly and low in his utterances for five minutes, without either being drunk or a fool.

THE New York *Tribune* urges, that by removing the disabilities of Southern men Congress would "take away the whole stock in trade of Southern politicians." This is a decided mistake. The stock in trade of Southern politicians is a general antagonism to the Government of the United States, and if every man south of Mason's and Dixon's line was enfranchised, it would go for nothing with them, while they would glory in breaking up the present well settled principles of reconstruction. Nothing can prove this fact more forcibly than the recent attitude all over the South, right in the face of the then general desire of our people to have general Amnesty declared.

THE motion of Mr. Smith in the State House of Representatives to refer the petition in the contested election case of Judge Lynn to a committee, was emphatically wrong. We cannot determine whether it was Smith, of Dauphin, that made the motion, or Smith of Philadelphia, but both being Republican members our remarks apply to either the one or the other. It is true undoubtedly that the position assumed by Mr. Marshall has within itself some weight, but the flagrant violation of law by the Democrats in the Senate can under no circumstances be considered a precedent for the Republican members. Notwithstanding the protest entered by Mr. Petit, counsel for Judge Lynn, against the jurisdiction of the Legislature, the joint convention properly proceeded to draw the Committee. Having done this much, the Republican members have placed themselves properly on the record, and if the Legislature really has no right to try a judicial contested election case, Judge Lynn has his remedy.

THE BOMBARDMENT of a densely populated city is always fearful. Every charitable conviction of the heart, recoils from the terrible scenes of suffering and death that must necessarily follow. Paris is suffering terribly and that suffering has called forth from the Government a protest setting forth, that warning to remove the non-combatants had not been given prior to the bombardment. This warning is undoubtedly a well established rule, but France at no time would have accepted it even had it been given. But this does not excuse the besieging powers. It was unquestionably hoped by the Prussians that the city could be reduced by famine, and it may also be true that Bismarck did not wish any reduction of the number of people in Paris for that reason. Still, warning should have been given, if it was not, and women and little children allowed to leave. The idea is fearful to contemplate of a war on women and children, and no excuse can be given for such an act. Bismarck retorts to the charge of an inhuman mode of warfare, by first denying the fact, and then asserting that the French had been guilty of acts in their conduct of the war, alike inhuman and outrageous. The one, does not extenuate the other, nor deprive either of characteristics that every civilized nation will condemn. In these mad appeals to arms among men, to determine some principle by force of arms, let at least wives, mothers, and little children escape if possible from the terrible suffering and death incident thereto. If Germany gave no privilege to the non-combatants to withdraw from Paris, the present bombardment is inhuman.

THE COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

On the tenth of January, Mr. Connell, Senator from the 4th District, introduced a bill in the Senate, to relieve bequests made for public, religious, charitable, educational, and scientific purposes, from payment of Collateral Inheritance tax.

Mr. Connell made a similar effort the last session of the Legislature, but did not succeed in securing the passage of the bill. He again introduces it at the present session, and urges an expression of opinion on the subject, from the citizens of the State.

When offered at the last session, the bill was met with the assertion that public sentiment did not demand such action. The fact probably is, that the attention of the public was given very little, if any, to the subject. Our citizens are seemingly affected by this tax on bequests of the character named in the bill, only so far as they increase the amount of revenue yearly returned to the commonwealth. Individually, for want of mature thought on the subject, they do not realize that they are directly interested, and it is, therefore, one of those measures, that will be weighed more from its effect on the revenues, than for the merits that it really contains. Whoever, therefore, may advocate it, will do so from a standpoint above absolute self interest, and for this reason it is probably true, that neither did public sentiment at the time the bill was first offered, nor will it at the present time demand any such action, unless forced to do so by the details that may arise on the merits of the measure.

We have no hesitation in saying that we consider the bill just and proper, and that we see no reason why it should not be passed. The Collateral Inheritance tax on public bequests, stands in a far different light, than that imposed on individuals out of the regular course of descent. A bequest to an individual in no wise related to the decedent ends with a mere matter of dollars and cents to that individual. But it is a far different matter when some charitably disposed man, bequeaths property for the public good. Ten thousand dollars bequeathed to an individual and subject to the Collateral tax, benefits the State to the amount of $500, and *there* ends all direct pecuniary advantage from the bequest. But ten thousand dollars bequeathed for the support of some educational or scientific institution, makes a direct return year after year, not only to the present generation, but to our children and our children's children. Why should $500 be wrenched by the State from such a bequest? What policy is there in depriving such an institution of the benefits that for years will accrue from the use of the $500 Collateral Inheritance tax. That sum alone would be more than sufficient to bring a helpless little child in from the street, and save it perhaps from a future life of sin and shame.

A State that will turn its attention to the advancement in every possible way of institutions of education and science, will always stand in the front rank of prosperity and honor among its sister States. Not a dollar that charity has bequeathed, not one cent mercifully bestowed, should be wrenched away from the channel that would aid to endow a public institution, calculated to return a lasting benefit to the State, and to aid its citizens. We honestly believe that any tax, even the five per cent. Collateral Inheritance tax, as a State measure, is the old song of penny wise and pound foolish. That it turns a few dollars into the State Treasury, while it robs some child of an education sufficient to have made it a good and honest citizen.

Beyond all this, there is in our view no satisfactory reason that can be assigned for imposing the Collateral Inheritance tax on bequests embraced in Mr. Connell's bill. It is nothing more nor less than the State requiring itself to pay Collateral Inheritance tax. A bequest for the public good, for any public institution where the State itself becomes directly the recipient of the charity of a decedent, is simply a bequest to the State. No individual is assigned as a recipient, but every man, woman and child, may, at some time or other become directly the beneficiary of the bequest. When therefore the citizens at large are interested as individuals, the bequest really became a bequest to the State, and the Collateral Inheritance tax on such bequest is nothing more than changing the channel for the amount of the tax, from one direction, to another. Had it not been imposed, it would have gone far towards benefitting the State, by throwing open the door for the general advancement of science and education, not only for the present, but for future generations, but being imposed it is converted into revenue to meet some present demand.

We have spoken more particularly of Educational and Scientific Institutions, but we none the less feel its applicability to Religious and Charitable Institutions. We regard them as both Educational in the highest degree. There may be some exceptions to the relief of Religious Institutions from such tax, but should there be it can only arise from a misunderstanding of the bill. The Collateral Inheritance Tax has nothing whatever to do, with the guards thrown around the death bed against improper religious influences to induce a sick man to make a religious bequest. These guards are well defined by the law, and are totally and entirely independent of any tax imposed. If this fact is kept properly before the minds of our people, Religious and Charitable bequests are in their very nature, a silent appeal against the interference of a State law in the nature of a Collateral Inheritance Tax.

We hope that our citizens may reflect upon Mr. Connell's effort, and bring a public sentiment into the Legislature, that will at all events arouse a debate on the merits of the proposed measure. As we view it at present, it is one in every way commendable, and should it become a law we feel satisfied that our State, while it will lose its Revenue so far as these bequests may be regarded, will gain an hundred fold by liberally fostering all desires to found and create institutions for the general public good.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Section 12 of the first article of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania points out how contested elections shall be decided. It says:

Each house shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

This is not only imperative, but it contains the sole grant and power under which either House can act, and the reader will see that contested elections can be decided *only* by a "Committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such a manner as shall be directed by law."

The election law of 1839 was passed in pursuance of this provision, and it proceeds to direct fully every step that shall be taken in a contested election. First, of the petition; and in as much as the Senate has, in Dechert's case, assumed to prevent a contest on the ground of a defect in the petition, we ask particular attention to the following provision of the act of 1839, regulating the petition. It says:

The election of any person as governor, or as member of either branch of the legislature, may be contested on the petition of qualified electors of this commonwealth, under the following regulations and restrictions; but no petition complaining of an undue election, or false return of a person elected governor, senator or member of the house of representatives, shall be acted upon by the legislature, unless

I. The same be presented within ten days after the organization of the legislature next succeeding the election.

II. Nor unless the same be signed, in the case of a governor, by at least fifty qualified electors; and in the case of a senator or representative, by at least twenty such electors of the proper district, city or county.

III. Nor unless the same shall be accompanied by an affidavit, taken and subscribed by at least five of the petitioners, before some person having authority to administer oaths, that the facts stated in such petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

IV. Nor unless the same be accompanied by a certificate from the treasurer, prothonotary or one of the commissioners of the county in which the petitioners reside, setting forth that the said petitioners, or as many of them as are heretofore required, were, at the time of signing the same, duly qualified electors.

From this it will be seen that the law passed in pursuance of the Constitutional provision does not point out *what* a petition shall contain, except that it shall complain in general terms of "an undue election or false return," but *does* proceed to point out four and *only* four reasons for which a petition may be excluded or rejected. The legislature, it says, shall not act on such petition, unless it complies with the four specifications which follow. If a petition is defective in any *one* of these four points, it may be rejected; and the two petitions which were excluded in the House, at this session, were excluded because they were manifestly defective in the fourth item as here given; but, if the petition is complete upon these four points, we claim that it cannot be rejected or excluded. The law having pointed out the only four reasons for which a petition can be excluded, no petition unexceptionable on these points, can be rejected for any other reason.

The reader will notice that these four points do not reach, in a single instance, to the *contents* of the petition itself or the allegations contained in it, but only first to the *time* within which it shall be presented, second to the number of *signatures*, third to an affidavit from five of the signers, and fourth to a certificate from some competent authority that the signers are duly qualified voters. These precautions, it is plain, are made to guard the Legislature from imposition in the matter of signatures, and have no reference to what the petition itself shall contain.

The law then proceeds to point out that when such petition has been presented, the body to which it is presented shall, within five days, proceed to draw a committee by lot to try the case. That is all the power which either House has, under the law or constitution.

Now, how was it in Dechert's case? The petition was presented "within ten days after the organization of the Legislature," it complained of "an undue election" and "false return;" it was signed by twenty qualified electors of the district; it was "accompanied by an affidavit taken and subscribed by five of the petitioners" to the truth of the facts set forth in the petition; and it was accompanied by a certificate from the Prothonotary of Philadelphia setting forth that the petitioners were duly qualified electors. The petition was therefore complete in all the points prescribed by law, and no pretence has been set up by any one, that there was any one of the defects in it which the law prescribes as the causes, and the *only* causes for excluding it.

And yet the Democratic majority of the Senate, including Mr. Dechert himself, instead of referring the petition to a committee "selected, formed and regulated in such manner as has been directed by law," as they were constitutionally and by their oaths bound to do, referred it to a partisan committee, appointed by the Speaker—a method of appointment not recognized by any law on the subject. And this committee reported to the Senate a resolution to exclude the petition, (for which every Democratic Senator voted,) *not* for any of the four reasons pointed out by law, but because of pretended deficiency in the allegations of the petition itself.

We claim, therefore, that the Senate had no right to exclude that petition, except for one of the former reasons pointed out by law; that they have gone behind and beyond the law to find a reason for excluding it which, not being prescribed by law, is not a legal or valid one; and that in so doing it has assumed a power it does not possess; has exercised an authority never conferred upon it; and has not only defied the Constitution and laws by its act, but has denied to the citizens of the first Senatorial district the rights secured to them by the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

It will not do to cite in justification of this act, the course of the Republican majority in the House in excluding two petitions contesting the seats of two members of that body. Those petitions were excluded because they were not, in the language of the act of 1839, "accompanied by a certificate from the Prothonotary" that the petitioners were qualified electors, and the act of 1839 expressly says that neither House shall act on any petition not so accompanied. There was a good legal reason, therefore, for their exclusion; but there was none whatever for the exclusion in the Senate, except the revolutionary one that the Democratic party, in power, recognizes neither Constitution nor laws as binding on it.

We are particular in pointing out the law in this case, because it is by this usurpation, and by it only, the Democrats can retain control of the Senate. The State has no longer a Constitutional Legislature. One branch of it has installed itself in power by a revolutionary act—by asserting authority withheld from it by the people and it is for the people themselves to determine whether they will resist this usurpation or quietly submit to it, until they can overturn it in a legal way.

Stephen Colwell.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Stephen Colwell, Esq., whose death occurred at his residence in Philadelphia on January 16th, was born in Brooke county, Va., on March 25th 1800. He graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1824. He then removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and practised law in that city for several years. Having married the daughter of Mr. Richards, a wealthy citizen of New Jersey, he relinquished his profession and engaged in the iron business. He established extensive iron works at Conshohocken, near Philadelphia, and through his energy and skill he succeeded in casting iron water mains of unusual size which previously had to be imported from Scotland. Mr. Colwell was highly educated and continued his studies through life. He possessed a thorough knowledge of many subjects, but was particularly skilled in political economy and finance, having written numerous pamphlets and works on those subjects. His book on the "Ways and Means of Commercial Payments," is an exhaustive treatise of 550 octavo pages, on the ancient and modern methods of finance, and exhibits curious research. In 1851, he published a volume entitled "Now Themes for the Protestant Clergy," which excited much attention and criticism, and in answer to reviews upon his work, he wrote two other volumes, "Hints to a Layman," and "Charity and the Clergy." These treatises are written in a clear forcible style, and are remarkable for vigorous expression and boldness of thought. About the same time, Mr. Colwell issued his "Politics for American Christians," which partakes of the characteristics of his former works on religious subjects.

Mr. Colwell, in the course of his literary studies, collected a very extensive library, which in works on finance and political economy is said to be the richest in the United States. This library, it is stated, was offered as a gift to the University of Pennsylvania, on condition that a Chair of Social Science should be established in that institution, and it is believed that Mr. Colwell has made arrangements in his will for the endowment of a professorship in the branch mentioned. Mr. Colwell was the owner of a large estate in New Jersey, and leaves two living sons, a third son having been killed while serving in the U. S. volunteers during the late civil war. Mr. Colwell was held in high esteem in Philadelphia for his liberality and public spirit, and for his social qualities. His loss will be severely felt in this community.

Three Brothers Murdered in Mississippi.

[From the Columbus (Miss.) Index.

Again is the press of Mississippi called upon to chronicle the horrid death of another member of the Brantley family, and the last one of the hapless brothers who fell by the hand of the assassin. We learn by a passenger that, on Sunday or Monday evening last, Dr. Brantley, brother of the Winona victims, was sitting by the stove in the station house at Shuda lak, waiting for the up train. While warming himself, a negro man employed about the depot walked into the room and remarked to the doomed man that there was a stranger prowling about the platform with a double barrelled gun on his shoulder, whose looks he did not like. The doctor felt enough interest in the matter to remark to the negro that he had better shut the door and lower the curtain. In a few moments the murderer, who ever he was, approached the window, and having, it is supposed, a partial view of his victim at the side of the curtain, fired through the glass and killed the object of his hate and malice. With in a few months this is the third brother murdered in this way—first, the Mayor of Winona, who was shot while sitting in a concert room amid a crowd of men and women; then the General, who was waylaid near Winona and murdered; and last, the doctor, whose bloodshed closes this serial tragedy.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE has consented to deliver some lectures in New York, on English literature.

SCIENTIFIC.

WHEN leaden rifle bullets are fired against iron targets, the lead is melted and spattered upon the target in the form of a star. This fact is stated as the result of careful experiments recently made at Basle, in Switzerland.

THE longitude of Morro Light, Havana, Cuba, as given in the latest edition of the British Admiralty list of lights in the West Indies, is nearly a mile in error. So Professor Harkness of the United States Navy has ascertained.

BY a system of tubes and pipes, laid between the masonry of a subterranean tunnel and the mountain wall, and connecting with other drain tubes leading to the exterior, an Austrian engineer has succeeded in rendering the tunnel completely dry.

THE strongest vegetable fibre known is said to be that of New Zealand flax. It has long sword-like leaves, ten or twelve feet in length. It is used by the settlers for binding their sheaves, fastening their gates, tying up their horses, and in almost every possible way.

ACCORDING to Dr. Steinde, vessels in which albumen or albuminous mixtures have been kept, can best be cleansed by a mixture of equal parts of a saturated solution of a double bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. Even burnt albumen is so far destroyed in a short time by this mixture that the vessel can be cleansed very readily by means of warm water and a brush.

THE Saul-tree of Central India, with a specific gravity less than that of the oak possesses from one and a half times to twice the strength of oak wood. Such is the size to which this noble tree grows, that the Nepaul ferry-boats, which carry from ten to fifteen men, with horses and cattle, are hollowed out of single logs. The tree takes about one hundred years to attain this size. By its dark-green foliage it excludes the growth of other trees than its fellows.

IT became necessary to use alum water as an injection to allay internal bleeding in the case of a woman in St. Louis. Certain blood vessels were exposed, and the alum water, coming in direct contact with them, was received into the circulation, and death directly resulted from coagulation of blood. A post mortem examination revealed a clot on the right side of the heart. The case is held up as an exceptional one, and is recommended for investigation as one that may lead to new developments in medical science.

IN his experiments last summer on the duration of flashes of lightning, the results of which have just been published in a letter to Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Professor Rood of Columbia College, the well known and able physician, employed simply a circular disc five inches in diameter, hastily cut from a piece of white card-board, and a steel shawl pin as an axis on which to rotate it. The results indicated that the duration of the lightning flashes observed on the occasion referred to was about one five-hundredth of a second.

IN 1816 the forest tracts of Pennsylvania bordered close upon the city of Philadelphia. At that time says the *Builder*, the Delaware river, a mile wide, was often frozen in a single night. The forests having now receded to a distance of thirty miles, the thermometer at Philadelphia is rarely down to zero, the river is hardly ever frozen, and the snow lies on the ground but a short time. There is no doubt that the destruction of the forests of a country usually results in an increase of the average temperature, and when excessive, in general aridity.

PROBABLY the most curious ant in the world is the parasol ant of the West Indies, if the accounts which we receive of its habits are correct. Dr. Forbes Winslow, in his works on Light, referring to Mrs. Somerville as his authority, says that these ants walk in long procession, each carrying a cut leaf over its head as a parasol, in the sun, and they deposit these in holes ten or twelve feet under ground, apparently with no other object than to form a comfortable nest for a species of white snake, which is invariably found coiled up among them on digging into the deposit.

PROF. HELMHOLTZ announces, as the results of some recent experiments made by M. Baxt, that the rate at which the sensation is propagated along motor nerves of man varies between thirty and ninety yards per second, and that the rapidity is greater in summer than in winter. By the artificial cooling or warming of the arm the accelerating influence of temperature has been fully ascertained, and it has consequently been determined that the interval of time between an impulse of the voluntary power and the corresponding movement of the muscle is greater in winter than in summer.

A VARNISH recommended as well adapted for lacquering pictures and engravings, as well as for preserving dried plants and flowers, is prepared by pounding up ten ounces of gum sandarac, four ounces of mastic and half an ounce of camphor, and adding three quarts of strong alcohol. The mass is to be frequently shaken up, and finally placed in a warm situation until it settles. Plants coated with this varnish will, it is said, be protected from destruction by insects, and will retain their colors fresh and unchanged. This varnish does not peel off and, therefore, can be applied very thin.

SANDAL WOOD was formerly obtained by the East India Company in large quantities from the Feejee Islands. As many as seven large Indiamen have been known to be lying at anchor in one of the bays at once, waiting for cargoes of this precious wood. Hon. Herbert Meade, a young English naval officer, in his journal, written while his ship was stationed in Australian waters not long since, says that the trees have been felled with such reckless improvidence, that on the shores of this same bay he was shown a solitary sandal-wood tree, planted by a missionary, and now the only living sandal-tree for many miles around.

THE following composition is used for preventing the oxidation of iron, especially the bottoms of iron ships. Seventeen pounds of powdered sulpher, five pounds of the lye of caustic potash of thirty-five Beaume, and one pound of copper filings, are to be heated together until the sulpher and copper have completely dissolved. During the process seven and a half hundred weight of tallow and one and a half hundred weight of turpentine are to be heated together in another vessel, until the tallow has completely disappeared. The two solutions are then to be carefully stirred together while hot, and applied immediately with a brush.

MUCH difficulty is experienced in vinegar factories and other establishments where acid fumes are disengaged, in preventing the plastering or whitewash from falling off. This may, however, be prevented, it is said, by washing the walls with a solution of one part of sulpher in three parts of water. A thin layer of sulphate of lime is thus formed upon the wall, which is not attacked by the vinegar fames, at least, and consequently remains firm. Ordinary plastering, as is well known, contains carbonate of lime, which is gradually transformed into acetate of lime by the vapor of the vinegar, and as such scales off from time to time.

RUSSIA, at the present time, offers a fine field for engineering science, in the construction of iron bridges. Great activity now prevails in Russia in building railways, and the engineer in that country meets with few obstacles except the rivers and navigable streams. The number of these is considerable; and in consequence of an order of the Imperial Government prohibiting the erection of wooden bridges, iron structures are used instead. During the last four years twelve thousand tons of iron-bridge work, per annum, have been imported into Russia, and manufactured there. The average outlay upon each ton of this work is over one hundred dollars in gold.

AMONG the petitions for patent rights lately presented to the Minister of the Interior in Chile, is that of M. Ferdinand Cause, a native of France, relative to the discovery of a system in which air, in a state of expansion, in combination with other agents, produces the instantaneous breakage of the hardest masses of granite, metallic or other stone. Besides this, the system is claimed to possess an advantage over those hitherto employed, inasmuch as it produces no explosion whatever in so breaking the rock, and permits a person to stand with perfect safety at a distance of two metres from the stone. If this process be as efficacious as described, it will be of material service to mining industry, doing away with blasting powder.

THAT the thickness of the glaciers cannot exceed a certain limit, placed by different authorities at from about seven hundred feet to about fifteen hundred feet, has been asserted by some scientific writers. They term this limit, "the crushing weight of ice," their view being that when it is exceeded the ice on the under surface must be crushed by the mass above it. In the *Philosophical Magazine*, Mr. Croll of the Geological Survey of Scotland controverts this idea. He says that no doubt a piece of ice formed not under pressure would be reduced to powder under a glacier a thousand feet or so in thickness; but after being so crushed, it could form again into ice capable of sustaining a pressure vastly greater. So far from it being the fact that the thickness of glaciers is thus limited, Dr. Kane states the depth of the Humboldt glacier, in North Greenland, to be more than twenty-one hundred feet; and there are reasons for believing that on the Antarctic continent the ice is in some places over a mile in thickness.

THE great frequency of fires during summer in the pine forests of Germany and France, under circumstances where there are no suspicion of accidental or willful incendiarism has suggested to Mr. Schrader the idea that these may possibly be in a measure spontaneous. In most of these forests the resin is collected in large quantity from punctures made in the bark, and an exudation of the same substance may take place whenever the bark in accidentally cracked. Mr. Schrader suggests that the tear shaped drops of resin, in running from the tree, may form lenses, through which the rays of the sun may be concentrated, and act upon inflammable surroundings, and there by set fire to them. In many cases, possibly a vapor of escaping turpentine may also, by its combustibility, cause the fire to spread with greater rapidity.

HENRY WELLCOME, the Vermont murderer under sentence of death, has, it is said, addressed a well written letter to his parents in Hinesburg, within a few days, confessing the crime, and requesting an interview with his mother.

PARALYSIS.

State of Michigan, county of Isabella, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Johnathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet he was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week he was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870.

ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth street.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine *upon themselves*, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequaled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have entered into a conspiracy of the most wicked and heartless design to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector

STOVE AND GRATE.

Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place: it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. HARNES, corner of 35 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers,

West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Gros Grain Londres.
New Poplins and Wool Plaids.

New Colored Alpacas.

NEW BL'K ALPACAS.

Misses All-Wool Long Shawls.

BLACK THIBET SHAWLS

LONG AND SQUARE

Broche Shawls.

White and Col'd Table Linen,

4-4, 42 in., 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4

Sheeting Muslins.

The above goods bought within the last week at the lowest prices and offered in many instances at lower than Mill prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,

Grand Clearance Sale,

Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.

In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have as yet offered in

White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Sacks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1870.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 20, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in $100,000 00

2. ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds (par)		$ 5,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		101,102 50
Bills Receivable		12,212 28
Allegheny and School Bonds		8,000 00
Bank and Insurance Books		6,700 00
Premiums uncollected		2,802 25
Cash in Bank		2,367 91
		$138,384 66

3. Amount of Premium received $30,450 17

4. Amount of Interest, Commissions, Premiums on 5-20 Bonds sold 20,737 27

Balance Jan. 1, 1870 ..... 44 009 64

$93,197 08

5. DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire Losses	$ 7,249 10	
Hull Losses	3,600 00	
Dividends, Nos. 4 and 5	20 000 00	
Salaries and Taxes	3,849 92	
Salaries and all other expenses	5,671 42	
Returned Premiums	1,365 77	
Commissions on Premiums	726 41	
		56,862 42
		$81,334 66
Capital stock		$100,000 00
		$138,384 66
Office Safe and Furniture		350 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks		950 00
Assets January 1st, 1871		$139,684 66
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31st, 1870		$2,484,251 74
7. Debts—One unadjusted loss not exceeding		$4000 00

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, President.

JAS. H. HAY, Secretary.

RICHARD E. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware,

BRITANNIA

AND

Silver Plated Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY.

No. 100 Wood St.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS,

And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and

Prize Packages.

Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,

Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUQUETS,

BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FINE CARDS, &c.

For sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,

de31 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING,

PARTY AND BUSINESS

CARD ENGRAVING.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS,

ILLUMINATING, &c.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for samples. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

de31-TTh&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 75 Cents,

Black Waterproof

At 37½ and 50c., beautiful Plaids, a great bargain.
At 18½c., Colored Alpacas.
At 25c., yard wide Colored Poplins.
At 50c., yard wide Australian Crape Cloth.

At 5 Cents,

LINEN CRASH.

At 8½c., extra heavy Linen Crash.
At 6½c., fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., good yard-wide Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.

Flannels and Blankets,

Fancy Honey-comb Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts.
Heavy Coverlets and Comforts.
Table Napkins and Towelings.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!

Life Association

OF AMERICA.

West Pennsylvania Department.

OFFICE:

100 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

ANTHONY M. COCHRANE,
JAMES M. MACRUM, } Managers.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the premiums of every Department invest the funds thereof—gives a sense of security to those insuring, that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—all the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.

The JUSTICE of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it invests in insurance—is universally acknowledged.

Nor less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its *earliest* business at about one-third the cost of the *ordinary* business of most other companies—and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.

Hence, for these and other reasons, the greater and constantly PAYING POWER of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greater CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring with and effecting policies in it.

The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

THE ASSOCIATION

In a little over two years has attained an annual income of

$2,342,944.65.

Insurance in force Dec. 1st, 1870,

$44,638,437.00.

POLICY HOLDERS SECURED

By Local Investments.

LOW CASH RATES.

Dividends Paid the First Year.

OFFICE:

100 FOURTH AVENUE.

de29:SS-THST

ANDES

Insurance Co.,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in City Banks	$136,921 83
United States Bonds, 1-40 and 5-20, (par value $82,100 00)	104,974 38
State, City and County Bonds, with accrued interest, (par value $100,364 00)	104 361 00
First Mortgages, Bonds, with accrued interest, (security $1,887,-95 00)	639,803 62
December Fire and Marine Premiums in transit	75,000 00
Bills receivable (prime)	17,179 73
Call Loans on Railroad Bonds, ($10,000 00)	5,650 00
Balance due from Agents	26,336 97
Supplies, Office Furniture and Fixtures	7,388 18
Total Assets	$1,302,847 01

LIABILITIES.

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|

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 18, 1871.

The gold market to-day was without a feature, all sales having been made at 110¾@¾; rates paid for carrying being 7 per cent. for currency, and 7 per cent for gold. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 clearances, $37,000,000. Government Bonds at the first board were steady, but depressed in the latter part by the liberal offerings to the Treasury. The amount advertised for was $2,000,000 and the amount offered at the Treasury was $6,842,100 at from $107.06 to $108.17. Stocks have been steady, opening and closing at about the same figures: Union Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joe strong and active. Money active in the morning but closed easy at from 6 to 7 per cent. State securities dull except Tennessee, which was strong and advancing.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—6s, coupon, '81, 110¾; 5-20's '62, 109¾; '64, 108¾; '65, 108¾; do new, 107¾; '67, 107¾; '68, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; currency sixes, 113. Southern Bonds—Missouri 6s, old, 90; old Tennessee 6s, new, 69; old Virginia, 69; new, 69, do; North Carolina, 43; new, 22½.

Railroad Shares—Pacific Union Telegraph, 47½; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 4½; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 60; Wells Express, 49; American Express, 58; Pacific Mail 42¾; New York Central, 92; do Scrip, 88; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 45¾; Hudson, 124; do preferred, 131; Reading, 98½; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 77; do preferred, 84; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 58½; do preferred, 75; Wabash 50½; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 97; do preferred, 96; Chicago and Alton, 114; do preferred, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Central of New Jersey, 140; Baltimore and Ohio, 104; Lake Shore, 89½; Illinois Central, 133.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

U. S. 6s, 1881	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	7¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	9	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	9	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	7¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	9	10-40's	5¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	8¾	C. P. R. R.	93½
U. S. 10-40	7¾	Cy. Pacific	10

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1871.

The market is in a general way are devoid of anything particularly new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. There is a steady local demand for nearly all of the leading articles, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values, there are no important changes.

BACON—There is a good jobbing demand, and with light receipts and a reduced supply, the market is firm and prices well sustained; we continue to quote at 23.50@24 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 60@70 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BEANS—Is dull; there is no quotable change in prices, 2.25@3.50 for common to medium, and 2.60@3.70 for choice.

BRAN—$1.00@1.10 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 33@35c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3.50@3.60 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce at 6@7½ cts.

CIDER—Dull; 2.25@3.50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 13½; Sage, Limburg and Pioneer at 15½ per lb.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at 2.25@3.50 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—Wadham's brands quoted at 21½@22c, in a jobbing way,—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged, 10½@12½ cts, the outside figure for Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6@7 cts for common to fair; 7½@8 cts for prime bright, and 8½@9 cts for sliced. Peaches, 8½@9c for quarters; 9½@10c for halves; 12@13c for halves Blackberries, 15@16 cts. German cherries, 15 cts.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, and with improvement in the demand the market is dull and heavy, though prices are unchanged. Fresh, 20@22½. Packed 20@25.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers 80c, to be trade, and 85 for small lots.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with an upward tendency, under the influence of the advices from the west, and it looks now as if there would soon be another advance of at least 25 cts per bbl. We continue to quote spring and red winter wheat flours at 6.25@6.75, and white wigter wheat at 7.00@7.25. Rye flour 5.25.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue very light and with a good milling demand prices are well maintained, $1.25@1.30 for good to choice red, and $1.35@1 40 for white. Chicago has been receiving "bulish" reports from Paris, as will be seen from the following which we clip from a Chicago paper of Tuesday: "There is no mistaking the fact that confidence in wheat is very strong. It is known that the world's crop is not large, and that the quality is poor, while prices are scarcely up to the cost of production. The consideration of these things leads many to expect an active shipping demand on the opening of navigation in the spring, which will cause a big advance. The makes numerous buyers, and causes present strength. Many of these buyers are city men, but, as we indicated on Saturday, the majority are residents of the country, and the great mass of city operators are unloading freely to their order." Oats firm but the demand is not very large and prices are unchanged; 46@47 buying and 48@49 selling—small lots, in store, 53@55. Rye is dull and quiet with little or no demand is mainly for small lots, as dealers generally are not disposed to carry much of it at present prices, being apprehensive of price. Increased receipts within the next few days and lower prices; we continue to quote, in car loads, 80@85c, mixed to prime, 75@80c; low; we are reported sales of several cars of shelled at 80@85c. Rye is scarce and there is some inquiry for it, though there is no quotable change in prices, 58@65. There is some inquiry for Barley and the receipts continue very meagre, though at present there are no buyers at any advance; we continue to quote spring at 80@85 and fall at 90@95.

PROVISIONS—The grocery trade is fairly active, as there is a continued good city and country demand, but in regard to prices, there is no change whatever.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 15@16.

HONEY—Strained White Clover Honey, 80; Mayewyer & Riders, 80. Silver Drips, 70; Lovering, 65; other grades, 60@65.

SUGAR—Choice New Orleans, 12½; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11½@12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 70@75; Coffee, 44c; "B," 44½; Extra C, 44; C, yellow, 43½@43¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, 1.25; Good, 1.10; Fair, 1; Lower grades down to 60cts. C. F. Fancy, 1.10; good, 1.25; fair, 1.10; Imperial Fancy, 1.25; good, 1.10; extra fine, 1.40; Oolong fancy, 1.25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@85c; Souchong fancy, 1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 80c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20. Cassia, 40c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@12½ cents. Prunes, 11@12½. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, 3.00 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $16@18 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 32@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, 6.50.

HUSKS—Sales at 3.50@4 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10@10½; green butchers' (one and over) 9@9½; green salted kip 10@10½; do calf, 10@12. Dry Flint nominal at 24@25.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—There is some inquiry for light feed, including bran and shipstuff, but middlings continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

ONIONS—Market is dull and nominal; prime may be quoted at 3.50@4.00 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard 67@71; No. 2, 70; Pure Winter Strained, 90@95; Whale, Crude, 60; Bank, 65.

PROVISIONS—Market considerably firmer, but as yet prices are not quotably higher. Plain Shoulders, 10 cts; Sugar Cured, 11½; Plain Sides, 12½; Clear do, 13½; Breakfast Bacon, 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 15@16. Prime kettle rendered Lard, 15@15½ in tes, and 16@16½ in buckets.

POULTRY—The demand is rather better and with a reduced supply the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged. Dressed chickens, 10@12c; and turkeys, 15@16. Live.

POTATOES—The receipts for some days past have been unusually large, but the supply continues light and prices are well maintained; in store, at 1.25@1.30 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8c.

SEEDS—Quoted at 6@8c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.50@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is hardly so strong—offers to sell at 6@6¼c, for 60 bag lots; prime timothy is quoted at $1.60. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $2.50@2.75. Flaxseed, none offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee are quoted at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

VINEGAR—Very dull and in good supply at 20 cts for cider, and 18 cts for pure white.

WHISKEY—Sales Kentucky willows at 20 cts, an advance of ½ cent.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1871.

The market to-day has been quiet, but firm, for both crude and refined. The tendency is still decidedly upward, and from present appearances, one would naturally be led to anticipate higher prices. The market here more than elsewhere appears to be stimulated by the feeling on the creek, a very strong tone prevails there, which does not appear to effect other places, to the same extent that it does here. For instance the very remarkable fact stares us in the face, that whilst crude oil brings, in Pittsburgh, 9¾ cts, currency sixes, 98@98¾, and refined, 18½ cts, currency sixes, 86@87, old Tennessee 68, new, 60; old Virginia, 69; new, 60, do; North Carolina, 43; new, 22½.

Stock Market—Bonds Union Telegraph, 47½; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 4½; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 60; Wells Express, 49; American Express, 58; Pacific Mail 42¾; New York Central, 92; do Scrip, 88; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 45¾; Hudson, 124; do preferred, 131; Reading, 98½; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 77; do preferred, 84; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 102½; St. Paul, 58½; do preferred, 75; Wabash 50½; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 97; do preferred, 96; Chicago and Alton, 114; do preferred, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Central of New Jersey, 140; Baltimore and Ohio, 104; Lake Shore, 89½; Illinois Central, 133.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1871.	FREIGHTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$30 00	$90 00	$81 00
New York	30 00	110 00	90 00
Baltimore	30 00	99 00	81 00

CATTLE.

The Cattle market was hard enough last week, but thus far this week there has been no improvement, and, judging from present indications, it is not likely that there will be. The receipts have not been large, but the supply, nevertheless, is in excess of the demand, and instead of an advance, as we had hoped there would be, the tendency is downward, and it is difficult to make sales even at last week's prices. Shippers are reported as having fared badly in the east, and the consequence is, the attendance is small, and the few that are here are asking for concessions, and refusing to buy unless they are made. Thus far there has been but little done, as it was impossible to get buyers and sellers together, and it looks now as if a large number of the cattle on sale would go through in first hands, as was the case last week.

Peter Klemen and James Martin, and other shippers, allege that they cannot afford to pay over 6½@6¾c for the very best grade of cattle for the Philadelphia or New York markets; on the other hand, Blackstock, Huff and Berry, while conceding that the markets east have been hard, and that shippers have not been doing much good, are unwilling to sell at the figures offered by the former, and the consequence is, there is little or nothing doing. Hazlewood & Blackstock started eleven car loads east last night, and it looks now as if the other commission men would be obliged to do likewise.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Wolfe to Unger	2	2,980	6 00
Wolfe to Unger	4	3,670	5 62
Kelly to Forsythe	4	3,340	5 50
Jarrett to Kaufman	13	13,130	6 00
" "	15	17,830	6 00
Heffling to McCauley	18	19,362	5 50
Holmes, Kelly & Co. sold for:			
Kleman to Rothermal	19	17,440	5 50
Thompson to Jones	6	4,870	4 50
Semple to Same	6	6,840	5 50
Nolin to Kelley	17	19,390	4 50
Thompson to Patterson	3	2,925	4 75
Cohine to Spence	8	8,500	5 75
Brown to Pearce	17	16,430	5 75
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Blue to Martin	4	5,830	5 50
McCauley to Patterson	4	3,980	P T
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Moore to Rambo	17	19,120	5 60
Hartzog to Huff	2	1,980	5 75
McCauley to Tomer	3	3,420	6 10
McCauley to Culp	2	2,070	5 87

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep thus far this week have been comparatively light, and with an average demand the market is rather stronger though, as compared with last week, there is not much change in prices. Erisman & Co. report having bought 12 car loads for shipment to New York, but principally from the outside figure for fine wooled sheep averaging about 100 lbs. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 5¾@6¼c, and the great proportion of the offerings were of the common and medium grades.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Smiley to Alcorn	294	25,600	4 25
Fort & Blumey	177	14,420	4 75
Fort to Alcorn	165	13,400	4 05
" "			
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Johnston to Hannan	99	7,050	3 75
Carnes to Alcorn	72	6,087	4 00
Cessna to Davis	105	8,770	3 95
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Greer to Hill	97	6,180	2 12
" "	67	per head	4 25
Atkinson to Alcorn	101	8,586	4 25
Warner to Davis	154	12,470	3 62
McKean to Clark	604	30,710	3 50
Keller & Dyer sold for:			
Powell to Taylor	186	14,740	4 10
Thompson to Erisman	185	15,500	4 62

HOGS.

The receipts of Hogs this week have also been comparatively light, and with an average demand, the market is considerably stronger. Yorkers have advanced 15@20 cts per cwt., and Philadelphias in Hogs may be quoted up 15@20 cts per cwt. We now quote the former at 6½@6¾, and the latter at 6¾@7c. The general feeling to-day seemed to be that unless there was an increase in the arrivals, prices will still further advance before the close of the week.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Hartzog to Hedges	125	28,390	6 65
Heath & McCoy to Hedges	99	23,090	6 60
Cast to Newport	105	25,140	6 60
Russell to Imhoff	63	19,915	7 00
" "	26	6,240	7 00
Clark to Smith	75	4,900	7 00
" " Imhoff	45	13,570	6 80
Wright to Newport	65	15,450	6 80
Smiley "	55	14,560	6 80
Watson to Messenger			
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Snyder to Myers	73	20,630	6 85
Winger "	40	11,680	6 75
Blue to Imhoff	76	19,930	6 85
Blue to Hedges	40	9,110	6 75
Snyder to Rambo	68	11,560	6 90
Carnes to Selzer	16	4,040	6 90
Cessna to Rambo	47	12,500	6 90
Budd to Selzer	34	9,130	7 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Pentlewait to Voetter	41	15,175	6 70
Host to Smith	81	22,080	6 75
Cantwell to Newport	46	9,000	6 60
" "	48	12,760	6 60

Markets by Telegraph.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling upland 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged; western State 5.70@6.70; common 9.00; extra 6.60@8.90; good choice 9.75@4.90; fancy 8.95@10.50; extra 10.75@12.00; extra Ohio 6.75@8.75. St. Louis 5.50@8.90. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 red winter $1.36@1.37. Corn firm at 48@46c for mixed. Oats firmer at 40@41c. Barley quiet. Rye firm at 80c., bulk. Whiskey quiet at 88c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged and little doing. Pork firm at $21.00@21.50, latter on orders. Bulk meats opened active but closed dull; loose bulk shoulders 7¾c; do. clear, 10½c; do. hams 11½c. Wheat 1@2c higher; pickled meats, on orders, ½c higher; sweet pickled hams 12½@13c. Lard 11¼@11¾c. Prime hogs advanced to 6.75@7.00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Tobacco: sales 102 hhds; common to good lugs $6@6.75; low to medium $5@6. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton heavy and demand light at 20c. Flour firm and demand active, at $5.25@6.25. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork $21.50. Lard 11c. Bacon shoulders 9¼c; sides clear rib 11¾c, do clear 12¼c. Bulk shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 10¾c; do clear 12¼c. Sugar cured hams 15@16c. Sugar cured Ohio 13½@14c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses quiet at 65@70c. Rice firm at 9@10c. Petroleum: crude 16c; refined 24½@25c. Provisions—Mess Pork $23@23.25 for old, $21 for prime and $18.50@18.75 for prime mess for shipment for February, and March and April $22@22.50. Beef steady; mess $10@10.50; extra $11@11.50; beef hams $20@21. Prime mess beef $13@13.50. Cut Meats quiet: hams 12½@13½c; shoulders 7¾@8½c Middles firm; only long 11½c; short 10½c; western long 11½c; long heavy, prime steam 11½@12¼c; kettle dried 12c; March 11½c. Butter dull at 12@25c for western and 25@40c for State. Cheese dull at 10@13½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 19½c. Flour active and advanced; extra family $6.35. Wheat scarce and firm; red winter $1.36@1.38. Corn steady and unchanged. Rye do. Oats do. Barley do. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull unchanged at 23@25c. Seed unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork sold at $21.50, but $21.00 was the best offer at the close. Lard 11½c for steam, with a slight demand. Bulk meats 10½@11c asked; sales of 100,000 lbs. Bulk sides; clear rib sold at 12c for seller March. Green meats in good demand; shoulders 7¾@8c; sides 9¾@9¾c. Hams 12¾@13c. Bacon 9½, 12@12c and only a limited jobbing demand. Hogs quiet and weak at $6.25@7.40 for live; dressed $8.75; receipts of 3,100 head. Whiskey in fair demand and advanced to 88c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 18c. Flour, an advance asked but none established; choice superfine winter $4.75; XX $5.25. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter $1.34@1.35. Corn firm at 43@46c for mixed. Oats firmer at 40@41c. Sales bulk. Barley dull. Rye firm at 80c., bulk. Whiskey quiet at 86c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged and little doing. Pork firm at $21.00@21.50, latter on orders. Bulk meats opened active but closed dull; loose bulk shoulders 7¾c; do. clear, 10½c; do. hams 11c; packed 12c; sugar cured meats, on orders, ½c higher; sweet pickled hams 12½@13c. Lard 11¼@11¾c. Prime hogs advanced to $6.75@7.00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Tobacco: sales 102 hhds; common to good lugs $6@6.75; low to medium $5@6. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton heavy and demand light at 20c. Flour firm and demand active, at $5.25@6.25. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork $21.50. Lard 11c. Bacon shoulders 9¼c; sides clear rib 11¾c, do clear 12¼c. Bulk shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 10¾c; do clear 12¼c. Sugar cured hams 15@16c. Sugar cured Ohio 13½@14c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses quiet at 65@70c. Rice firm at 9@10c. Petroleum: crude 16c; refined 24½@25c. Provisions—Mess Pork $23@23.25 for old, $21 for prime and $18.50@18.75 for prime mess for shipment for February, and March and April $22@22.50. Beef steady; mess $10@10.50; extra $11@11.50; beef hams $20@21. Prime mess beef $13@13.50. Cut Meats quiet: hams 12½@13½c; shoulders 7¾@8½c Middles firm; only long 11½c; short 10½c; western long 11½c; long heavy, prime steam 11½@12¼c; kettle dried 12c; March 11½c. Butter dull at 12@25c for western and 25@40c for State. Cheese dull at 10@13½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Michigan $1.40; regular Michigan $1.35¾. Corn active and unchanged; high mixed, 50c; low mixed, 48c; yellow, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 46c; No. 2 do, 44c; Michigan, 45½c. Clover seed at $6.10. Dressed hogs at $8.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan at $1.33; No. 2 $1.28@1.28. Corn dull at 58c. Oats dull but unchanged at 42c. Crude petroleum nominally held at $4.85@4.90; refined firm at 22½@23c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $5.75@6.50. Wheat firm; western red $1.56@1.58. Rye 95c. Corn firm; yellow 56c; mixed western 55c. Oats firm; sales at 50@50c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Petroleum: crude 13½; refined 23¾@24. Whisky dull at 90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.50@1.75. Corn steady; white 80@85c; yellow 76@82c. Oats 52@56c. Provision is good demand, and unchanged prices. Whiskey steady but unsettled.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 18½@18¾c.

GALVESTON, January 18.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 17¾c.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton steady; middling 18c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 18½@18¾c.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton dull and a shade lower at 18½c; 225 bales received; shipments of 1455 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 18.—80 sks barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 3 bales, Hays & Stewart; 25 sks waste paper, Mackle & Sons; 9 bbls lime, spirits, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 1 bbl onions, 75 bbls lard, 1 bbl eggs, Meanor & Harper; 29 sks barley, Fred Schlafe; 2 bbls dried apples, 5 tubs butter, 1 sk feathers, M W Rankin & Bro; 9 bbls flour, J W Fairley; 4 bbls dried apples, 1 bbl beans, 8 sks lard, Hay & Carpenter; 41 bags chop, Houck, Jamison & Co; 10 tubs butter, 12 bbls flour, John Wilson & Son; 5 bbls dry fruit, F O Craighead; 4 bbls dried apples, Geo 3 tubs butter, Henry Rea, Jr; 1 car barley, Mahoney & Hood; 97 tes lard, James Dalzell & Son; 1 car corn, J W Rumbarger; 10 bbls oil, Enterprise, H L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bbls oil, Reed, Devanse; 10 coarse wire, Hussey, Wells & Co; Miller & Co; 4 bales mdse, Harris & Ewing; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 7 bales sugar, 53 bbls molasses, Arbuckle & Co; 20 do do, Atwell, Lee & Co; 49 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 10 tons pig iron, Semple & Co; 1 car wheat, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 60 bbls molasses, Eagle Cotton Mills; 1 bbl whyal, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 2 bales cotton 22 sks 9 pnts, Isaiah Dickey & Co; 7 bbls sugar, Wm Hamilton & Co; 25 kgs pig lead, Reed Owens; 25 do do, Dalzell & Townsend; 2 tes sausage, J H Parker; 10 bbls whiskey, M Grogan & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 18.—8 tes lard, E H Ohl; 2 cars oil, Ohio & Penn Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 bbls grease, W Fiscus & Son; 1 car hoops, A McClintock; 120 bbls apples, Voigt, M & C; 150 do do, Vangorder & Shepard; 1 tes butter, H Rea; 6 bxs coffee, Rinehart & Stevens; 15 bxs cheese, N Bradley; 15 bbls flour, J H Lee; 2 bxs rags, 1 do feathers, John Wilson & Son; 25 cases matches, Dilworth, Bell & Co; 35 do do, J H Lippincott & Co; 1 car corn, J W Fairley; 1 do do, Harris & Ewing; 18 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 22 bxs soap, 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 15 bxs candles, 2 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 4 pkgs butter, W H Gerhd & Co; 25 bxs soap, Dalzell & Townsend; 20 do do, M W Rankin; 15 do do, J B Sneathen; 330 sks oats, 15 do corn, W J Meek; 15 bbls apples, J J Pettis & Co; 16 sks 2 seed, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls flour, Jenkins.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 18.—15 cars iron ore, Sheenberger, Fidler & Co; 30 bbls oil, Ohio & Penn Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, Whorton Bros; 1 car pig iron, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Lee & Co; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car lumber, John Hickey; 2 cars s sted, Singer, Nimick & Co; 2 cars potatoes, A A Hall; 3 do do, 1 car onions, Armstrong & Co; 1 car flour, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 cars corn, R Knox & Son; 5 bxs tin, Exchange Glass Co; 2 cases wood in shape, C H Lincoln; 3 bbls flour, Dalzell & Townsend; 20 bdls p paper, Pgh Paper Co; 1 car pipe, H H Collins; 10 buckets lard, 2 kegs apple butter, J W Fairley; 1 bbl flour, 18 bags mill feed, J & W Fairley; 1 bbl eggs, 5 kegs butter, Van Gorder & Shepard; 1 car fire brick, Anderson & Woods.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 18.—3 cars metal, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 1 car lime, Braun & Wagner; 1 do do, Mc-Kim; 2 do metal, W Smith; 1 do do, Graff, Bennet & Co; 2 do do, Totten & Co; 1 car grain, T Brady & Co; 2 cars do, Blaine & Co; 13 bbls tallow, 12 hides, 20 sheep pelts, A Holsteine; 1 car hay, Binney & Moore; 25 sks wheat, 22 do rye, 1 car oats and unchanged, S Austin & Co; 1 car metal, H Woodside; 12 bxs wheat, H Rea, Jr; 2 bbls poultry, L J Blanchard; 2 bbls butter, A W Beer; 2 do do, 1 do poultry, J S Patterson; 1 do do, 1 do butter, J D Strouse.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 18.—12 sks flaxseed, M E Sayman; 1 do do, Isaac Johnston; 9 bbls apples, F Owens; 26 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 25 hides, Eagle Cotton Mills; 1 car barley, J Gerst & Son; 34 bales cotton, Xennedy, Childs & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Beckhard & Nicholson; 50 bbls flour, Clark & Smith; 100 do do, 1 do nails, Reed & Knox & Son; 7 bales cotton, E Heyde & Son; 1 bbl mdse S A Elliot; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & McC; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 18.—5 sks potatoes, 1 pkg butter, 1 do poultry, Paul & Gibson; 1 bbl do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 48 sks wheat, J H Spear & Co; 100 oil bbls, D Bly & Co; 2 bxs butter, S Ewart & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, January 18.—320 bxs glass, John Fiack; 5 bbl whiskey, Lemon & Welse; 1 bx mdse, A S Carlisle; 17 bales hay, R H Conway; 2 bbls butter, J C Buffum & Co; 3 bbls crackers, John Porterfield; 1 pkg oil cans, &c, Henderson & Bro; 198 bxs w glass, Alex King; 27 sks wool, Wm McKee; 1,000 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 67 bbls flour, J B Holly; 50 bbls paper R Matchett; 70 bbls paper, Chas Buckley & Co; 20 bbls paper, H L Fahnestock & Co; 15 sks wool, Black & Co; 50 bbls pot-ash, Black & Clark; 42 bbls flour, Wm Hannach; 6 rolls leather, 1 basket poultry, 1 bdl feathers, G F Blankinger; 1,000 bxs glass, Dan Wallace; 33 bbls flour, J B Holly; 6 bales hay, owner; 24 do do, J B Campbell; 3 sks rags, Jas H Smith; 1 bx b powder, Schwartz & Hazlett; 350 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 24 sks potatoes, James McKain; 46 bbls flour, George & Sloan.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments, second, by a First Mortgage on the entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-five Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trusts under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These New-ern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times stand unquestioned, be worth Par and Cent. PREMIUM (or 1.10 in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute security, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other Bonds of equal security. United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacific, increase their yearly income one-third and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Our nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any required amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons who prefer to send funds direct to us will receive the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at par, without cost to the investor.

For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

For sale by the following Agents:

"After thorough investigation we have accepted an Agency for this Loan, and have popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
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WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink WARNER'S VINEGAR BITTERS OR WINE OF LIFE, any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who prefer a medicine, but a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is now offered to the public, and we challenge competition for the use of any other article. It is more healthful and pleasant. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact a FAMILY MEDICINE. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. Try it. Sold by druggists. Ask for it before it can be sold by druggists; also 35 all responsible dealers. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

THE "BOARDING HOUSE FOR WORKING WOMEN." No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny, is now open for the reception of boarders, at the rate of $3 per week. Applicants for admission will present their references to the matron of the following managers:

Mrs. CLAFF, 18 Ohio street, Allegheny.
Miss BLACKSTOCK, 23 Anderson st., Allegheny.
Mrs. THOS. MCFADDEN, JR., 60 Federal st., Allegheny.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with about 13 feet 6 inches in the channel last evening. Weather cloudy and raw, though very favorable for out door business.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report, excepting the Monongahela river packets.

The Carrie Brooks and Granite State, are among the first boats due—will probably arrive to-day.

The Belle of Texas departed for New Orleans yesterday with a moderate trip. She will doubtless pick up considerable below.

The Brownsville packet Elisha Bennett and the towboat Geo. Roberts, collided near the Birmingham bridge Tuesday night, and while there was nothing serious, both boats were more or less injured.

The new and splendid steamer Glencoe, Capt. Calhoun did not get away last evening, as expected, but will positively take her departure for New Orleans this forenoon.

The towboat Wm. Larimer was sold on Tuesday by the Jackson Bros. to Mr. Barnes and John Cavitt—price, $6,400.

The Juniata, Captain C. L Brennan, will leave to-day at noon for Cincinnati. As is well known, she is a regular packet between here and Cincinnati, and as such, should be encouraged by our shippers.

We call the steamer T. L. McGill, which was burned at Shoo Fly Bar last Saturday night, was owned by Capt. D. H. Silver, and Capt. Thomas Shields, and valued at $25,000. She was insured as follows: Eureka, of Pittsburgh, 2,500; Boatman's, Pittsburgh, $4,666; Grain Dealers, $2,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, Wheeling, $

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Allegheny River falling fast.

Coal trade busy with their tows yesterday.

The newsboys are "up to snuff"—Wide-awake.

Henry Goldstein was yesterday committed for trial by Alderman Strain on a charge of larceny by bailee.

Deputy Mayor Nicholls yesterday morning sent Thomas Malone to the county jail ten days, for drunkeness.

The Butler Excursion Party arrived safely yesterday, *all end*, and returned at 9 P. M., greatly delighted with the trip.

Harvey Moorhead and Patrick Campbell were each sent to jail yesterday, for ten days, by Mayor Callow, for drunkenness.

Deputy Mayor Nicholls fined John White and Robert Watkins for fighting on Forty-fourth street, one dollar and costs.

Letters held for postage January 18: Anderson, Geo. H., Harrisburg, Pa., 1 cent. Heed, John V., Bedford, Pa., 9 cents.

Rev. J. Weltner, from Rochester, and a man named Calhoun, from Cleveland, escaped from Diamond on Monday night.

Alderman Gayan M. Irwin is acting as Deputy Mayor of Allegheny City in the absence of Mayor Callow at the Butler Railroad festivities.

Beautiful. The paintings at the Art Gallery, on Penn street, Mercantile Library Building. Admission only 25 cents. Go and take your lady.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee of City Councils, are requested to meet at the Messenger's room in City Hall building, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

B. Adler appeared yesterday before Alderman McMasters and entered a charge of larceny by bailee of a lot of cigars valued at $10 against H. W. Closs. Warrant issued.

Young Men, go at once and join the Library Institute for your benefit. Ten thousand books, all of the papers and periodicals, pictorial weeklies etc. Price of membership two dollars per annum.

Young Ladies are admitted to membership in the Library for four dollars per annum. All of the latest publications, including books, papers, magazines, pictorials, etc. Ten thousand books on the shelves.

Mr. S. Seidle's overcoat was stolen from the hall of his residence, Eighth street, Tuesday night. The coat was recovered by officer Cappier yesterday morning at De Roy's pawn shop, but the thief is away.

Personal.—One esteemed friend Dr. P. W. Herron, has recovered from his recent severe attack of typhoid fever, and we are pleased to state that he can again be found at his office, No. 91 Leacock street, Allegheny.

Mechanics.—Every young, thoughtful and reading mechanic should join the "Young Men's Library and Mechanics' Institute." Ten thousand volumes, all the leading papers and magazines for four dollars per year.

We notice a life-size photograph of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Alexander Nimick, in the window of Mr. Dabbs photographer, Sixth street. It is a work of art, and the first full sized photograph ever taken in Pittsburgh.

The February numbers of the "Atlantic Monthly," "Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine," "Godey's Lady's Book," "The Young Folks" and the "Galaxy" are already for sale on the counter of W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

The Committee recently appointed by the Western Pennsylvania iron men, to confer with the ore dealers of Cleveland, to secure a reduction in the price of Lake Superior ore, will report at a meeting to be held at Pittsburgh on the first of February.

One thousand members in the "Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute." There should be five thousand members. Every young man should join now, and be proud to belong to such a grand institution. Membership only four dollars.

The boat house of the Pittsburgh Barge Club moored on the South Side, yesterday sunk to the poop deck. Workmen are now engaged pumping her out under the superintendence of the indefatigable coxswain, Major McCandless, and Capt. Park Painter.

William Graham says he attempted to act as peacemaker in a row between Mr. Kinch and his wife, of Allegheny, and was set upon by Lynch, who treated him roughly and then ejected him from the house. Alderman Bowden, at Graham's solicitation, sent for Lynch.

Mrs. Jennie Pope charged William, *alias* "Bull" White before Alderman Strain yesterday with disorderly conduct. She alleged that the defendant broke in her windows and committed other acts of violence without just cause or provocation. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Brownsville packet Elisha Bennett and the tow boat George Roberts collided near the Birmingham bridge Tuesday. The wheel of the Roberts was torn off, and the guards of the Bennett on the starboard side pretty well demolished. The Roberts will lay up for repairs.

Elected.—The following civil officers were elected for Company B, Irish battalion:
Captain—E. Donnelly. Captain—John C. E. McCloskey and Owen Narry.
Financial Secretary—Frank McGuire.
Recording Secretary—C. O'Donnell.
Conductor—Alex Drain.

Before Alderman McMasters yesterday came Abraham Wingden and preferred a charge of forcible entry and detainer against Addison Summans, Daniel Buford, and James Neil, for entering and keeping possession of Union Hall, in Union township. A warrant was granted for the arrest of the accused.

Yesterday morning, about half past one o'clock, as Mr. J. Dickey, a pilot, was going down Wood street, to go on board the tow boat "Ajax," a party of three men assulted him at the corner of Third avenue and Wood street and robbed him of a pocket book containing $165, and immediately ran away. Mr. Dickey thinks he would be able to identify at least one of the thieves.

Two officers of Deputy Mayor Nicholl's force appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday and made an information charging Louis Speers with assault and battery. The offence was committed on the 8th of December last, and consisted in resisting the officers in executing a warrant issued by the Deputy Mayor. Warrant issued.

Wm. Speers is an advocate of temperance who lives at Braddock's Fields and yesterday he brought a charge before Mayor Brush, alleging that Edward Hastings, who keeps a tavern at that place, on being asked to sign a petition against the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor, pitched him and beat him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Edward.

Gl. A. R., No. 117.—The members of McPherson Post, No. 117, Grand Army of the Republic, would be happy to meet their lady friends and sweethearts at their headquarters confectionery store, East Liberty, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to make arrangements for holding a fair, dancing, &c., for the benefit of widows and orphans of soldiers of the late war.

The Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association held their election last night for officers to serve during the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Major Wm. Vice Presidents, E. J. Roberts, Dr. Swenzel, G. L. B. Fetterman, Wm. Schoyer and Charles Trevanion. Financial Secretary, Recording Secretary, R. W. Guthrie; Corresponding Secretary, S. L. McCandless.

Once more we call attention to the sales at auction still progressing at No. 26 Fifth avenue, where, during the day and evening, those who crowd the sales room, are buying for almost nothing, various kinds of merchandise of good quality, such as are needed in every family. The stock is going off rapidly, and those who would get extra bargains, should attend at once.

What is Cost.—Thomas Murphy and Jerry Foley were out on a spree in the Eleventh ward, on Monday, and Tuesday they were taken to the Deputy Mayor yesterday morning for the fun, and had hardly cleared the watch house before an information was lodged against them for malicious mischief by Mr. Thomas Graham, of the Eleventh ward. Murphy was arrested and held but Foley escaped.

We hope no one will forget that to-night Wendell Phillips is to lecture at Library Hall. The subject, of such choice—Temperance, Labor and Women—are such as to give ample scope to most of the great reformer's prominent specialities, and it is a treat not to be enjoyed every day, to hear Wendell Phillips dilate on any one of his especial hobbies. As there are to be no reporters present, we would advise every one to go early.

We must decline publishing the communication of "P. S. S.," a member of "P. G. S. K.," unless furnished with a responsible name. We promise him, however, that the matter complained of shall be brought before the managers of the institution referred to, who are gentlemen who would not for a moment sanction the injustice he imagines he has been called on to remedy the evil mentioned or any other that may be found to exist.

Who is He?—Mr. Alex ander Chambers, upon his return from an European tour a short time ago, brought with him a young Englishman of rank named Templeton, who spend some time here and then started West. Since then he has not been heard of.

Recently a young Englishman was found dead in the Chicago Sands. The cause was shrouded in mystery, and a description of the body was published. Mr. Chambers Tuesday evening went to Chicago to ascertain if it was Templeton.

Collision and Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon a collision occurred on the Monongahela wharf, near Smithfield street, between two wagons. The result was a runaway of the team attached to one of the vehicles. Mr. Morgan Larton, who was seated with the driver on the wagon, was thrown out and one of the wheels passed over his right leg, dislocating the ankle and fracturing the small bone of the ankle. He was taken into the Monongahela House, where Dr. Wilson was called in and the fracture reduced, after which he was taken to his home on Clark street.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday morning George Gardner, a drover from Illinois, met with a severe accident and narrowly escaped death at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had brought a load of cattle from St. Louis on a train which stopped at the depot. He stepped down from the car without observing a train approaching on the other track. He was struck on one side and threw his body off. He was picked up and found to be considerably bruised but no dangerously injured. He received medical aid and was then taken to the Eastern Exchange at East Liberty.

EXCURSION OVER THE RAILS.

The Butler Branch Railroad—The Formal Opening Yesterday—Review of the Enterprise—The General Joy—Pleasant Excursion—Joyous Festivities—Last Night at Butler.

In these days of fast traveling and enterprise in business, the opening of a new railroad—one of those channels along which prosperity flows—into any section of the country, is always a matter of interest and importance. But especially is its importance augmented when it opens up a field for enterprise hitherto undeveloped, and which needed only such a means of communication with business centres to bring out from it stores of mineral and agricultural wealth, and to infuse a new life and energy into all business wherever the line might reach. Thus we have those general jollifications which always signalize the completion and opening of a new line of railway, of which the happy excursion over the Butler Branch Railroad yesterday was a pertinent and pleasing illustration.

The people of this prosperous and pretty

SUBURB OF PITTSBURGH,

for so it may now be looked upon, had especial reason for joy in the completion of this enterprise, from the fact that it has been held so long in abeyance, that its original inception has almost faded from the ken of the very oldest inhabitant. That reverend individual remembers perhaps eighteen years ago, an illumination of the town, upon the prospect of having the locality connected with the remainder of civilization by railway, but alas for the fallacy of human hopes. The illumination passed off grandly, and so did the railway enterprise, at least no more was heard of it for several years, except in the grumbling and loud wailings of the people for the fulfillment of the contract. As time wore away, however, the necessity for the road each year became more apparent; especially was this manifest when the Western Pennsylvania Railroad was built, and proved so highly remunerative, and such a great agency in the rapid development of the country through which it passed. At last the matter culminated in

THE PRESENT ENTERPRISE,

the success of which was celebrated so proudly and so enthusiastically yesterday.

It might be interesting perhaps to a few to record in detail the history of the road, the discouragements and defeats and longings and grumblings and false hopes which marked the course of the enterprise, but now that it is an accomplished fact, the large majority will in all probability be satisfied with a brief reference to the main particulars.

The line, as originally planned and laid out, was intended as a short cut from Blairsville, via Freeport, to Homewood—thus forming a connection between the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, which made a short through outlet westward for the Pennsylvania Central.

This was in 1856, when it was surveyed, and the four great

RAILROAD KINGS,

Of that day, Malone, Painter, Clarke and Gonder, went to work upon it. The panic of the succeeding year finished them, with a loss of about three millions of dollars. The road had been graded from Blairsville to Freeport about fifty-two miles, and there the work stopped. It was then styled the Northwestern Railroad enterprise.

From Freeport the line ran up the valley of Buffalo Creek, and passed through the town of Butler. The fact of some of the first engineers being employed in the "location" attests the value which railroad men set upon the completion of the road. Among them was John Byers who has located more lines of railroad than any engineer of his age in the State, together with others eminent in the profession.

The enterprise, however, lingered, until finally Mr. William Maher, of Blairsville, was chosen President of the Northwestern Railroad Company. Under his management the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was induced to lay their hands to the grand undertaking, from Blairsville to Freeport, subsequently the road was continued down the old canal bed, on the Allegheny side, to Allegheny City. And it paid.

But the Butler branch was not yet taken up. It is now, as far as our memory serves, about seven years when this project was again revived; but not until about two years ago was active work commenced. Then engineers were sent out to select the route relocated. Last spring work in earnest commenced on

THE BUTLER BRANCH,

which was prosecuted with all vigor until its final completion. And another spur was added to the line, which will doubtless yet be finished before many years, and the original plan thus consummated—connecting Blairsville with Homewood.

The "Branch" passes up Buffalo Creek Valley, as has been said, until it reaches Butler. There are many curves and windings in the road, which makes it much longer than it otherwise would be. The creek has been bridged several places by the track on substantial bridges, in the construction of which strength, rather than ornamentation, has been sought. The road passes through a very pretty country, dotted here and there with bustling cosy farm houses and well filled barns, which added to the magnificent farming lands met with along the route, speaks well of the agricultural wealth through which the iron horse speeds his way. Then, also, there are invaluable mineral deposits all along the line—limestone and coal being perhaps the chief. The road is twenty-one miles long, and was constructed at a cost closely approximating (rather over than under) $40,000 the original estimate was $38,000 per mile, but the actual cost will be over that. It connects with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad about half a mile below Freeport. There is but a single track all the way, with the necessary sidings.

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AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.

Death of Hon. H. M. Brackenridge, the Oldest Native-Born of the City.

Death has called away another of the old and venerable citizens of our county, Hon. H. M. Brackenridge, and left many sorrowing hearts to mourn the loss of one who lived to survive the last of his generation, and to prove the connecting link between those who went down into the grave four score years ago and those who, full of youth, vigor, strength and vitality are rapidly following in their footsteps. The announcement of the passing away, after a long and brilliant life of usefulness, of this venerable patriarch will cause profound sorrow in all circles, for no citizen was more honored and respected than he, being the oldest among our old citizens. Judge Brackenridge was born in Pittsburgh in 1786, when, what is now a great and populous city, was but a rude village sparsely inhabited and giving little promise of its future greatness. He lived to see the wonderful changes of nearly a century, and in his later days took pleasure in contrasting the present with the pioneer days of old. In early life he entered the legal profession and attained considerable eminence, and subsequently, emigrating to the State of Louisiana, was elevated to the Judicial bench, where he made quite a distinguished reputation.

In 1817 he accompanied as Secretary the Commission to the South American Republics. Returning to Pittsburgh soon after, he remained here until in 1841, he was elected to Congress, where he served for two terms. As a writer Mr. Brackenridge acquired high reputation. In 1812 he published "Views of Louisiana," which attracted great attention, not only at home, but abroad. The *Edinburg Review* of 1816, says of it, "In this work we are indebted for much various and useful information." In 1837 Mr. Brackenridge published his "Voyage to South America" in two 8 vo. volumes. It is said that this work is held in among the greatest scientific men, may be gathered from Baron Humboldt's acknowledgment of it. The Baron says it contained "an extraordinary mass of information replete with philosophic views." Another book of Mr. Brackenridge's of a more popular cast was on the history of the war between Great Britain and the United States. Perhaps, however, his most characteristic work, and that which should be best remembered and preserved in this vicinity, is his "History of the Western Insurrection," wherein the whisky insurrection is fully detailed.

The Judge took peculiar interest in matters of local history, and, it is said, has left memoranda and data that will be invaluable to the future historian of Western Pennsylvania. He retained his faculties up to a very recent date, and died yesterday, in this city, from the effects of old age. His remains will be taken to Tarentum for burial to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, via the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.—The case of Shaffer vs. O'Brian, reported previously, occupied the attention of the Court through the greater part of the day. The jury in this case will be charged this morning.

John Mohr and Elizabeth, his wife, vs. Charles L. Langraf. Action for slander. It was claimed that defendant had damaged Mrs. Mohr's character by alleging that she had an illegitimate child born to her. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

10. Lenz vs. Keilar.
16. Dickson vs. Wiedman.
23. Bowman vs. Ormsbee.
17. Wilcox vs. Reed.
81. O. L. Murphy vs. Lawrence.
27. Herbert & Johnson vs. Hatch.
28. Same vs. Same.
24. Same vs. Same.
29. Rue vs. Avery & Boyd.
32. Anderson & Sons vs. Crawford et al.
33. Lutz et ux vs. Jones.
36. Same vs. A. B. Jones.
37. Fritz vs. Knox.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.—In this Court today the case of the Commonwealth vs. Phillip Bussing and Philomena Bussing, indicted for forcible entry, was taken up. The prosecutrix swore that it was alleged that they entered his dwelling and behaved in a very disorderly manner, taking possession, despite his remonstrance, and making hostile demonstrations when they did get inside. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Georgiana Roberts was put on trial for keeping a bawdy house, Mr. R. Watson, prosecutor. It was alleged that the accused kept an establishment of the character indicated, at No. 30 Tenth street. Pleaded *nolle contendre*. The suit was brought before Alderman McMasters, and Mr. Watson could find no less than several places by the track on substantial bridges, in the construction of which strength, rather than ornamentation, has been sought. The road passes through a very pretty country, dotted here and there with bustling cosy farm houses and well filled barns, which added to the magnificent farming lands met with along the route, speaks well of the agricultural wealth through which the iron horse speeds his way. Then, also, there are invaluable mineral deposits all along the line—limestone and coal being perhaps the chief. The road is twenty-one miles long, and was constructed at a cost closely approximating (rather over than under) $40,000 the original estimate was $38,000 per mile, but the actual cost will be over that. It connects with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad about half a mile below Freeport. There is but a single track all the way, with the necessary sidings.

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TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Man Struck on the Head by a Cable and Instantly Killed.

On Tuesday evening an accident occurred at McKeesport, by which Eli Miller, a coal-boatmen, of Webster, Westmoreland county, in the employ of Ex-Mayor Blackmore, was killed. Owing to the running ice they were obliged to drop the boats by hand, and at McKeesport, Miller was sent ashore with the line, and passed it around the "snubbing post." The current carried the boat down so swiftly, however, that, instead of checking it, the line began slipping around the post and was drawn swiftly through Mr. Miller's hands. He found it impossible to hold it, or even to take another turn with it about the post. The rope having all run off the post, the end of it snapped back and struck Mr. Miller on the head with such violence as to kill him instantly. His comrades saw him knocked down and ran to his assistance, but when they reached him, life was extinct. Deceased was a young man of about thirty-four years of age, and is spoken of in high terms by Mr. Blackmore, in whose employ he had been for several years. He resided at Webster, we are informed, and leaves a wife and family. Coroner West has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

COAL BARGES SUNK.

Four Barges Sunk and One Floated off in a Sinking Condition.

The towboat "Ajax" met with an accident yesterday at Glass House, by which five of her barges became detached and four of them sunk outright and the fifth floated off with a man on it, in a sinking condition.

BARGES SUNK—HEAVY LOSS.

Last night as the "Jim Brown" was descending the river with three boats in tow, when she ran against a pier of the Smithfield street bridge, and stove the boats in both of that they sank. The boats were floating down to the foot of Wood street, about 60,000 bushels of coal was in the barges—all the property of Mr. W. H. Brown.

The Gospel of a Good Home.

The REAL ESTATE REGISTER, in commenting on the homestead scheme of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, puts its conclusions in a nutshell as follows, it says: "The mere statement of these leading features is enough to commend this enterprise to the warmest sympathies of every lover of his kind, and to every believer in the "Gospel of a good home," but, as presented in the pamphlet issued by the company, it is equally commended to the favorable regard of capital. That it will exactly meet a heretofore unsatisfied want of many of our most worthy citizens, or that of Liberty street in particular is beyond doubt the best in use. UTH.

The Weed Sewing is rapidly distancing its oldest competitors, and by its real excellence gaining friends every day. Messrs. John Biggert & Son, 116 Market street will gladly exhibit the "No 8" to all in search of a first class machine, and convince the most sceptical that it is beyond doubt the best in use. UTH.

The "Arcade Open at all Hours" Hereafter the subscriber will keep open his popular "Arcade" saloon, No. 98 Smithfield street between Sixth and Seventh avenue, at all hours of day and night. The choicest wines and liquors always on hand. Give me a call.
ADAM WEIGAND, proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George H. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue.

To Let.—No. 26 Fifth avenue, one of the best business stands in the city. Possession January 1, 1871. Inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.
SMITH.

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART.

IN Vienna the Beethoven festival lasted three days.

A BURLESQUE autobiography of Mark Twain is promised shortly.

MERCADANTE was born in 1796, Rossini in 1792, Meyerbeer in 1794, and Auber in 1784.

A YOUNG daughter of Madame Grisi promises to become the peer of her mother as a vocalist.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH has returned to Brussels. He will pass the winter with his family at Rome.

MADAME PENCA, the great prima donna who was once such a favorite in Paris, has lately been singing in Milan.

THE Parisians call Herr Wachtel "the best coachmen among the singers, and the best singer among the coachmen."

THE first volume of the miscellaneous and posthumous works of Thackeray will shortly make its appearance in London.

LISZT has just written a new composition entitled "Mephisto's Gralgang," and consisting of a "Lament" and "Triumphe."

MR. W. H. HEMANS, who contributes to the January number of the *North American Review* an article on the "Second Empire," is a son of Mrs. Hemans, the poet.

THE oldest musician was Signor Galimini, who died in 1825, at the good ripe age of 128 years. He was a tenor singer, and the leader of a band to Pope Benedict the XIVth.

"Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, after thirty-one years of life, has disappeared by being merged into Hunt's Merchant's Magazine and *Chronicle*, a weekly journal of similar character.

A SORT of medely, or opera, as it has been called, has been written in Indianapolis, by Jesse A. Baker, entitled, "An Evening with Foster," the music being wholly that of the late Stephen C. Foster.

BENJAMIN P. SHILLABER, whose "Sayings of Mrs. Partington" were so popular a few years ago, retired on the last day of 1870 from the editorship of Saturday Evening Post, published by Messrs. Thomes & Talbot, of Boston.

PROF. SCHWARZ, the eccentric German who has exhibited his completed portrait gallery of dead heroes of the war, at Boston, has started on a brother enterprise—a portrait gallery of living Democratic statesmen—to adjoin the first, and all free to the public.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS, of Boston, was some time ago invited to join one of the largest and oldest publishing houses in Europe in London. He declined, and will continue, as has been stated, to edit the *Atlantic Monthly*, which he has withdrawn from the firm of Fields, Osgood & Co.

A NEW volume of Lang's Commentary, "Jeremiah and Lamentations," may be looked for in the latter part of February or the first of March. So many inquiries are made about the volume devoted to "John," that it may be well to inform our readers that the stereotyping of it is about three-quarters completed.

THE first newspaper ever printed in Hebrew is the *Hanagid*, a weekly, published at Berlin. Last Tuesday it began to issue in its fourteenth year. It is read wherever Israelites are found and has an especially large circulation in Russia; and it has done more toward the enlightenment and social civilization of the Russian Jews than any other paper ever published.

MISS WATSON, a young English artist, has been singing at Posen with much success. She made her first appearance as Agatha, in "Der Freischütz," and was most cordially received, but her triumph was still greater in the part of Alice, in which she quite carried away the audience. Her voice—a high soprano, of pleasing character—has been carefully trained.

THE Dore paintings are cited in illustration of the lickleness of the New York public. Last Tuesday night they were attracting crowds of the best amateurs and connoisseurs, and held their court in a Fifth avenue picture gallery—and for value being $15,000 each. But at present they hold by sheer permission a place on the wall of a warehouse devoted to iron safes and similar commodities, and the owners would be glad to sell them for one quarter the original quotation.

HARRISON MILLARD, the American composer, author of *Bonnie Dundee*, *Musical World*, is diligently engaged on a work which, if completed, will mark an era in the annals of American music, and it will be the first Juvenile Italian opera ever composed by an American, and if the last two acts to be written prove to be as meritorious as the first two, now published, we think that this contribution to art will meet with as appreciative reception on the part of his countrymen, who will be proud to claim him as an American.

GENERALITIES.

IT is said that Jefferson Davis will lecture in Cincinnati this winter.

SEEBACH and Veneta are now in New York playing at the Stadt Theater.

SHOCKING—The prospect of having a German ball in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.—[*New York Sun.*]

A. BRONSON, ALCOTT is giving his unique Conversations in the West, which, like many clever conversations, consist in an excellently sustained monologue.

IN one of the Western towns the Irish population refused to vote for a candidate because his name is Kilpatrick, believing, no doubt, that names mean something.

ANTONELLI threatens, unless the Pope be restored to his temporal power, to preach a crusade among the Roman Catholic nations that shall compel Italy to make restitution.

IT is said that painting the skin of the face at the corner of the eye blue, and shading it off gradually toward the ear, will give a most languishing expression to the countenance.

A MALE tyrant in a Chicago street car made a remark as a shrinking, down-trodden woman didn't like, and she punched his head with an umbrella. Not being his wife, they said she had no right to, and put her off the car.

MR. J. V. WILLIAMSON has given the Mercantile Library, of Philadelphia, ten thousand dollars invested in ground rents, the income from which is to be annually expended for books. Why has Philadelphia no Mr. Williamson?

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S salary has been increased to $20,000 a year. It is said to be very difficult for a rich man to get to heaven, but Beecher, it would seem, either doesn't believe the story or has determined to take the chances of crawling in under the canvass.—Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

THE Cologne *Gazette* says that at Vienna M. Thiers happened to stay at the same hotel with M. Ranke. These two historians dined together, and M. Thiers put the question, "Against whom does Germany, in fact, fight at this moment?" "Against Louis XIV.," answered M. Ranke. M. Thiers did not reply.

DR. LANKESTER, a London magistrate, has given notice that, in case any person shall come by his death through slipping on a pavement from which the snow has not been removed, he will direct the jury to return a verdict of manslaughter against the person through whose neglect the accident may have happened.

A SCOFFER, residing in Hartford, Ct., who has been contending that he could not learn from the most careful reading of the papers what good the scientific party on Mount Washington is doing, was dumbfounded last Saturday, when he learned by the daily report that they have discovered "a snow flake of a heretofore undescribed form."

A *Tribune* critic, who has been reading a new translation of Plutarch's Morals, finds fault with an essay therein, entitled, "The Tranquility of the Mind," because it suggests no very novel precepts for the attainment of that desirable object. It is singular that so new a book should have no novel ideas, and some kind friend ought to speak to Plutarch about it at once.

FROM all quarters of Chili there are reports of an extensive system of brigandage, equaling the Italian in effectiveness but far surpassing it in cruelty and savagery. Throughout the smaller villages and on isolated estates these villians commit the most unheard of outrages, venting their malice in a horrible manner upon defenceless women and children, while the government troops are either idle in useless garrison duty or playing another act in the